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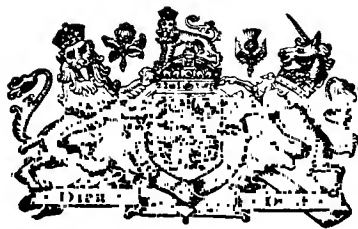
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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1905.



ALLAHABAD:

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1905.

No. 1707
VIII-574 of 1905.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 19th July 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in appendix B, and also to the members of the Coin Committee for the assistance they have given to the museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

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[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

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No. 264.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 29th June 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information and orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the annual report on the working of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. *Committee of Management.*—During the year under report the following changes took place in the committee: Mr. William Jesse, M.A., was transferred to Meerut as Principal of the Meerut College; Mr. Ridley, late Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, died in September last; while Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, Barrister-at-Law, resigned his seat on the committee owing to his frequent transfers from the station. Two of the vacancies thus created have since been filled up by the appointment of the following gentlemen as members of committee:—

(1) Mr. W. Gollan, Superintendent, Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, *vice* Mr. Ridley, deceased.

(2) Babu Ajit Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lucknow, *vice* Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, resigned.

Mr. Jesse has now been appointed a corresponding secretary of the museum. The office of president was held from March to October 1904 by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., and from November till the end of the year by Mr. G. A. Tweedy, I.C.S.; the duties of the secretary were performed by me throughout the year. Three meetings were held during the year in the months of August and September 1904 and March 1905.

3. *Buildings.*—The *taikhanas* in the Gulistan-i-Eram building, which forms part of the museum, were re-roofed with jack arches carried on rolled steel joists. These underground rooms, which are useful as storehouses, hitherto suffered from deficient light and want of ventilation. These defects have now been removed by opening out skylights in the walls and fixing a number of pavement lights in the roof, and the rooms have now become serviceable as store-rooms. What is now felt as a pressing want is more space for the Archæological section. The vaults of the Lal Baradari, wherein that section is now located, are overcrowded.

4. *Acquisitions.*—The acquisitions registered during the year number 1,805, *viz.,*

Natural History specimens	...	...	...	189
Artware	..	...	...	158
Antiquities, including epigraphical records	...	...	...	284
Coins and medals	...	...	...	661
Fine art (paintings and engravings)	...	...	...	12
Books, maps, periodicals, drawings, &c.	...	...	...	501
				<hr/> 1,805 <hr/>

Out of this number 652 were acquired by purchase, 173 were collected by Mr. Jesse, and 980 were received from contributors named in appendix B.

See appendix B.

5. *Natural History.*—The new specimens include 3 mammals, 81 skins of birds and 99 birds'eggs, 4 reptiles, and 2 fish. Notable among these are an Orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) an adult female, the head of a nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) and the head of a saw-fish (*Pristis zijsron*), all prepared by Messrs. Murray

Brothers, Taxidermists, Bombay. The horns of the *nilgai* measure 9" on front, 7½" at the circumference and 6½" from tip to tip, and fall little short of the highest measurements recorded of such specimens. Experience shows that in spite of the care and attention bestowed on the collection of stuffed specimens in the museum they do not keep well in the climate of Lucknow. Even those prepared in Europe by well-known taxidermists have shown signs of rapid decay within a few years of their importation into this country. They are not only destroyed by insects but they become the breeding grounds for these pests which eventually extend to other parts of the museum to the detriment of exhibits which otherwise would be free from their attacks. It is therefore a matter for consideration whether it is advisable to spend money in adding to the number of such specimens. There is in the museum the nucleus of an osteological gallery. A systematic expansion of this section would probably be of greater service to students of zoology than a number of stuffed specimens in various stages of discoloration and decay.

6. *Art section*.—This section received much attention during the year. An opportunity for selecting typical specimens of artware for the museum was afforded by the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December last. Facilities for making purchases on a large scale were afforded by the special grant of Rs. 5,000 made to the museum in the beginning of the year. I was permitted to visit Bombay during the earlier part of the exhibition, and purchased exhibits worth about Rs. 1,600 for the museum. They include some of the finest products of the art-crafts of India. Among the acquisitions of the year the following deserve mention: wood-carving from Ahmedabad, Surat, Cannanore, Kashmir and Bijnor; ivory-carving, tortoise-shell and inlaid work from Bombay, Vizigapatam, Travancore and China; lacquer-painting from Jacobabad and Kashmir; inlaid marble and carved alabaster from Agra; *repoussé* and chased work in brass and copper from Jaipur, Kashmir and Lucknow; bronzes and *cloissoné* from Japan; silverware from Cutch, Madras and Kashmir; Jaipur enamels in gold and silver; cotton prints from Lucknow, Farrukhabad, Muttra, Fatehpur, and Tatta in Sindh; embroidered silks from Benares; woollen rugs from Agra and Khairpur in Sindh; a silk carpet from Hyderabad (Deccan); and glazed pottery from Halla in Sindh. A most valuable addition is a jade box exquisitely carved in floral designs which point to China as the home of its production.

7. *Artware dépôt*.—The sale of artwares at the museum on behalf of the artisans was again attended with success. The proceeds amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 1,316, and show a distinct advance on the results of previous years. While the metal workers of Benares and Moradabad fully realized the utility of the dépôt and maintained it by a regular supply of wares, the manufacturers of the Agra marbledware seemed to be quite indifferent to it. When visiting the latter place in October last with a view to collect specimens for the museum, I explained to some of the sculptors the advantages which the artware shop at the museum offered as an outlet for their goods. Two of them sent trial consignments towards the close of the year and shared in the profits of the sales now reported. Perhaps the firm which has reaped the greatest benefit from the museum as an advertising medium is that of Kidar Nath Ram Nath and Co., *chikan* merchants, Lucknow. They started business five years ago and now rank as the chief suppliers of this class of goods, having been awarded two gold medals at the Delhi and Bombay Exhibitions.

8. *Archæology*.—Through the courtesy of the Beni Hasan Excavations Committee the museum acquired during the year a valuable collection of ancient Egyptian pottery, comprising about 32 pieces, from Abu Kirkas, Upper Egypt. They are typical examples of the ceramic ware of the XI—XII Dynasties (2300 B. C.) and XXII—XXV Dynasties (800 B. C.) and bear a close resemblance to the Indian pottery of to-day. At the instance of the Government of India Revenue and Agriculture Department, the Engineer-in-Chief, Ganges Bridge Works, Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, forwarded to the museum an iron tripod which had been dredged out from a depth of 70 feet in the course of well-sinking operations carried on for the railway bridge at Allahabad. It is a sacrificial utensil of Buddhist times as is evidenced by an illustration of it in

a stone sculpture of the 9th or 10th century A. D., found near Buddha Gaya. The ruins on the east bank of the Kirat Sāgar lake in Mahoba, in the Hamirpur district of the United Provinces, contributed 19 fragments of Jaina sculpture in black stone; while the excavations made by Dr. Vogel, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, during the late cold season at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district, yielded 12 Indo-Scythian copper coins and a collection of *terra cotta* objects to the museum. The latter include an inscribed image of Buddha of the 5th century A. D., 36 entire and 128 fragments of carved bricks and 60 inscribed clay seals, besides a number of other objects such as fragments of pottery, iron work and bones. To the above were added four sculptures, (three in sandstone and one in schist) representing Vishnu-Sūrya and the *nava grahas* or "nine-planets," from Khukhundu also in the Gorakhpur district.

9. *Numismatic Section.*—The year under report, like its predecessor, was marked by valuable additions to the cabinet of coins. Through the liberality of the Local Government the museum acquired a fine series of Græco-Bactrian and Kushan coins belonging to Mr. R. W. Ellis of Jubbulpore at a cost of Rs. 2,400. These, with the contributions from other sources, bring the total acquisitions of the year to 660 coins, *viz.*, 21 gold, 352 silver and 287 copper. The Græco-Bactrian and Kushan coins make up nearly half of this number, while the remainder are classed as *Mughals* 235, *Pathan Sultans* 42, *Suris* 12, *Bahmanis* 3, *Oudh* 4, *Bengal* 1, *Assam* 3, *Mediæval India* 3, and miscellaneous 3. The most important specimens under each class are noticed in Mr. Burn's report of the proceedings of the Coin Committee embodied in the following paragraph. Ninety-eight duplicate coins were sold during the year for Rs. 85, and 62 coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 71 were presented to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, as a donation from the Government of the United Provinces. One silver medal of the Allahabad Military Police, 1857-58, was presented to the museum by the District Superintendent of Police, Ghazipur.

10. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*

I.—There was no change in the constitution of the Coin Committee during the year, but Major Vost proceeded on furlough towards the close.

II.—The cases dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act exceeded those of any previous year, both in number and in interest. Forty-one reports were made referring to 6,182 coins, which are classified in the following table :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediæval.	Pathan.	Suri.	Moghal.	Oudh.	East India Company.	Total.
Gold ...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	9
silver ..	134	1,136	127	...	1,114	106	8	2,625
Copper ...	1,294	33	1,166	215	676	159	...	3,543
Total ...	1,430	1,180	1,293	215	1,791	265	8	6,182

On the recommendation of the committee, coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	2	217	176	395
Indian "	...	196	42	238
Lahore "	...	91	26	117
Madras "	1	66	38	105
Aligarh College	1	27	31	59
Muir "	1	8	18	27
Nagpur Museum	...	27	19	46
Asiatic Society, Bengal	...	5	2	7
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay	...	7	13	20
British Museum	...	2	10	12
For sale at Lucknow	3	2	99	104
Total	8	643	474	1,130

In addition to these, 326 silver coins have been acquired, but have not been distributed pending further examination.

III.—Two of the finds were especially important. Amongst some coins dug up in the Fyzabad district were 518 silver coins of great interest. They are similar to the Gupta coins, but the head is generally turned to the left instead of to the right, and the following names were read, Avanti Varma (17), Īsāna Varma (9), Pratāpaśīla (9), Śilāditya (284) and Sarva Varma (6). It seems probable that Pratāpaśīla is Prabhākaravardhana of Thanesar and Śilāditya is Harsa-vardhana of Kanauj. On the coins of Sarva Varma the head is turned to the right. Further examination of the dates recorded on these coins will be made, and is expected to yield important historical results. The second find deserving of special mention included 215 Suri and 644 coins of Akbar, mostly *damis*. Amongst the Suri coins was one of Ibrahim, while the coins of Akbar contained a number of valuable specimens with inscriptions resembling those on rupees, besides rare coins of Akbarpur Tāndā, Khairabad (?), Jaunpur (with a floral device on the reverse) and Dogām (spelt Dokon). Two large finds of Kushan copper coins were reported from Allahabad and Banda. A number of Pathan rupees were obtained, including four types of Qutb-ud-dīn Mubarak Shah, which are rare.

The following rare rupees of Mughal kings were obtained from a number of finds:—

Akbar.—A fine series of dated coins with the Allahabad couplet.

Shah Jahan.—Coins from the Patan Deo, Akbarabad (rare type), Tatta dated 33 = 1069 A. H.), Kashmir (rare type) and Surat (*raij bād*) mints.

Aurangzeb.—Allahabad, Sahāranpur (unpublished), and Nurgal.

Azam Shah —Ujain (unpublished).

Jahandar.—Lahore, Elichpur and Lucknow.

IV.—At the suggestion of the Coin Committee the Government of the United Provinces acquired for the Lucknow Museum a valuable collection of Græco-Bactrian, Saka and Kushan coins, comprising 14 in gold, 73 in silver and 212 in copper.

11. *Economic section*.—Work in this section was confined to preservation, the botanical collector remaining occupied in examining the existing collection of economic products and weeding out old and useless samples. During the latter part of the year the entire collection of food substances, medicinal products, oils, fibres, &c., had to be stored away and brought back to its place and re-arranged owing to the repairs which the building underwent.

12. *Picture gallery*.—The additions to the collection of pictures comprise a set of four photographs of paintings of Hindu mythological subjects after a famous native painter of Indore, named Nana Bhujang, and seven aquatinta engravings of historical sites and buildings in Southern India, including the Palace of Tipu Sultan at Bangalore, after drawings by Captain Trapaud (1788) and Lieutenant Hunter (1804).

13. *Library*.—The accessions to the Reference Library number 501, *viz.*, 179 books in 208 volumes; 133 reports and departmental publications; 114 journals and periodical publications; 64 catalogues and lists; 8 maps; 1 print; 1 album of forest scenes and 1 set of drawings. Nearly 150 volumes, comprising mostly works on zoology, botany, philology, the fine and the industrial arts, and books on India and the east, were purchased from funds allotted for the purpose in the museum budget, while the remaining number was presented to the library by various institutions and individuals. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was the chief donor to the library, having presented to it the valuable series of the Society's publications since 1891. Besides a numerous collection of museum and exhibition catalogues, the following are some of the important additions made to the library during the year:—

Hooker (Sir J. D.).—Flora of British India, 7 volumes.

Grierson (Dr.).—Linguistic Survey of India, 6 volumes.

Dolmetsch (H.).—The Historic Styles of Ornament, 100 plates in gold and colours.

Hedin (Sven).—Central Asia and Tibet, 2 volumes.

Vincent (W.).—Periplus of the Erythrean sea.

Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.

See appendix B.

Turnour (G.)—Mahavanso and Prefatory Essay on Pali Buddhistical Literature.

Mitra (Dr. R. L.)—Indo-Aryans, 2 volumes.

Müller (F. Max)—Science of Language, 2 volumes.

A print, measuring 5 ft. \times 1 ft. 10 inches of a woollen carpet made in the 17th century at the royal factory established at Lahore by Emperor Akbar.

14. *New cases and furniture.*—The acquisition of a large and expensive collection of coins, including many of great value, necessitated the purchase of a second safe for the numismatic collection. One with modern improvements was procured from Calcutta and built into the wall of the coin room which was also rendered more secure by the Public Works Department. A large case with 12 drawers, made at Bareilly, was provided for the no less valuable series of copper plate inscriptions deposited in the library, their number now amounting to 61. Three large show cases were supplied to the Art section, in addition to two wall cabinets in carved *shisham* wood designed to contain the collection of silver ware in the museum.

15. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors who entered the museum by the turnstile amounts to 139,148, besides 847 *pardanashin* women who visited on the 15th day of every month. These figures show an increase of 16,566 visitors over the total of the preceding year. The largest attendance on any single day was on the 23rd of November 1904, which was the day of the Hindu bathing festival *Kārttiki-pūrnimā*, when 12,144 people, mostly villagers from the surrounding country, visited the museum. The daily average of visitors for the year was 446.

See appendix
C.

16. *Finances.*—The receipts of the year, derived from all sources, amounted to Rs. 303, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,705. Deducting the receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government of maintaining the museum during the year amounted to Rs. 9,402. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 7,400 was spent in purchasing new specimens for the museum and providing suitable show cases for them, the additional outlay being debited to two special grants made by Government during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 for acquisition of specimens and construction of show cases and Rs. 2,400 for purchase of a collection of ancient coins for the museum cabinet.

See appendix
A.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—In October last I visited Agra and Muttra for a week with a view to watch the progress of industries at those places and to collect such specimens of local manufactures as were not sufficiently represented in the museum. The result of my visit to Agra is briefly stated in paragraph 7 of this report. Muttra produces the finest kind of decorative carving in sandstone. I wanted one of the arches of a modern building copied for the museum where it might be fixed at the entrance. Mr. Ferard, the Collector of the district, very kindly inspected the original with me and offered to supervise the work if an order was given. Certain expected changes in the Museum buildings have, however, postponed further action in this matter. In paragraph 6 I have alluded to my visit to the Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December last. I started for Bombay on the 26th December and returned to Lucknow on the 5th January last after purchasing art exhibits for the museum to the value Rs. 1,600. On both occasions during my absence from Lucknow the Head clerk, Babu Prayag Dayal, remained in charge of the Museum and conducted its affairs in a satisfactory way.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary,

Provincial Museum Committee.

Countersigned.

L. PORTER.

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16).

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by Municipal and District Boards ...	144	400	161
Miscellaneous	246		142
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	390	400	303
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Allowance to Curator	600	1,200	600
Deputy Curator	2,400	2,400	2,400
Clerks and Librarian	1,045	1,488	1,069
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	287		295
Servants	1,105	1,296	1,144
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	84		84
Total, Establishment ...	5,521	6,384	5,592
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,198	1,350	1,349
Preservation of specimens	294	300	290
Library	996	1,000	999
New cases and furniture	500	500	500
Warm clothing for servants	68	68	...
Hot weather charges	84	96	96
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	889	900	879
Total, Contingencies ...	4,029	4,214 +2	4,113
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	9,550	10,600	9,705

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1905.*

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	Mr. G. N. Dutt, 4, Banks road, Lucknow ...	1 fish.
	F. O'Neill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow	2 skins of birds.
	A. L. Harrison, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.	1 snake.
	Major A. T. H. Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow.	1 skin of bird.
	J. S. Wright, Esq., Miranpur-Katra, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, district Sháh- jahánpur.	1 spider (Tarantula) and 1 worm.
	Munshi Abdul Ghany, Tahsildár, Gonda.	1 water lizard.
	Messrs. Murray Brothers, Naturalists and Taxidermists, Bombay.	1 head of a saw-fish.
	Pandit Bhairon Nath, Katra Bizan Beg, Lucknow.	1 bird.
<i>Archæology</i>	John Garstang, Esq., Director of the Beni Hasan Excavations, 1904, Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.	A collection of 32 pieces of ancient Egyptian pottery.
	Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, through the Engineer-in-Chief, Ganges Bridge Works, Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, Allahabad.	1 iron tripod.
	Collector of Hamírpur.	19 sculptures from Mahoba.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces.	5 sculptures, 36 carved bricks and 128 fragments, 60 clay seals, 12 copper coins and a collection of <i>terra cotta</i> figures and figurines.
<i>Numismatic</i>	Government, United Provinces... ..	1 gold, 244 silver, and 40 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay, through the Bom- bay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	2 silver and 8 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal, through the Asiatic Society of Bengal.	2 silver coins.
	Administration of the N.-W. Frontier Province, through the Asiatic Society of Bengal.	1 gold coin.
	H. Nelson Wright, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad.	17 silver coins.
	H. H. Mann, Esq., Indian Museum, Calcutta.	3 silver coins.
	R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad	3 silver coins.
	The Magistrate of Jaunpur	10 copper coins.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13).
List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1905—(concluded).

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library ...</i>	The District Superintendent of Police, Gházipur.	1 silver medal of the Allahabad Military Police, 1857-58.
	Honorary Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.	Publications of the Society under the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, 11 reports and 14 journals.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Bangalore.	1 report.
	Council, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	1 journal.
	British Indian Association Oudh, Lucknow,	22 numbers of the " <i>Express</i> ."
	Trustees, British Museum (Natural History), London.	1 book, 1 report and 3 catalogues.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	11 reports.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1 report and 1 bulletin.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	5 bulletins.
	K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseum, Wien.	1 annalen.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 report.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.	3 reports and 1 bulletin.
	R. N. Cust, Esq., 63, Elm Park Gardens, London, S. W.	1 book.
	Khunni Lal Castri, Bareilly ...	1 pamphlet.
	Babu Parbhu Dayal Sharan, Haidargarh, Bara Banki.	1 pamphlet.
	Dr. Manuel Martinez Solorzano, Encargado del Museo Michoacano, Morelia-Michoacán, Mexico.	1 book.
	E. F. Vieux, Esq., Assistant Curator, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	1 bulletin.
	M. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, aux Barres, par Nogent-sur-vernisson (Loiret), France.	1 catalogue.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 15).

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1905.

Month.						Number of visitors.	Pardanashin women.
1						2	3
April	1904	...	...	...	...	6,340	18
May	"	...	...	...	...	11,839	46
June	"	...	...	...	...	11,226	55
July	"	...	...	...	...	13,266	116
August	"	...	...	...	...	13,196	65
September	"	...	...	...	...	9,746	112
October	"	...	...	...	...	8,982	116
November	"	...	...	...	...	21,777	53
December	"	...	...	...	...	10,981	96
January	1905	...	...	..	...	11,047	97
February	"	...	...	...	...	9,864	41
March	"	...	...	...	...	11,731	32
Total					...	139,995	847

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2515}{1-740-1905}$ OF 1905.

FROM

J. M. HOLMS, Esq.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 25TH AUGUST 1905.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1707}{VIII-574}$, dated 19th July 1905, submitting the report on the working of the Lucknow provincial museum for the year ending 31st March 1905.

2. The only matter requiring notice is the question of stuffed specimens of natural history. The Curator states that they breed insects and should not be added to. This view seems sensible, as it is impossible to put them all in air-tight cases. But only as lately as April 1904 the committee asked for a special grant, mainly for new natural history specimens, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 was given in G. O. no. $\frac{2196}{X-BX-1-9}$, dated 17th May 1904. Some of this special grant was spent on cases and Rs. 1,600 on artwork from Bombay: but it is not clear if any was spent on natural history specimens. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, while inclined to think that the Curator's view is correct, is content to leave the decision in this matter with the committee.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the donors to the museum, and to the members of the coin committee, the scope of whose labours was so largely increased during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLMS,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1906.



A L L A H A B A D :

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1 9 0 6.

No. $\frac{1902}{VIII-607}$ OF 1906.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 3rd of August 1906.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending the 31st March 1906.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in appendix B, and also to the members of the coin committee for the assistance they have given to the museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

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No. 238.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 18th July 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1906.

2. *Committee of Management.*—During the year the committee suffered the loss of a member by the death of Mr. W. Gollan who had succeeded the late Mr. Ridley on the committee. The vacancy thus created was filled up by the appointment of Mr. H. J. Davies, Superintendent, Horticultural Garden, Lucknow. The committee has now been strengthened by the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as an *ex-officio* member. The office of President was held by Mr. L. A. S. Porter, I.C.S., C.S.I., except during the intervals (August to October 1905 and January to March 1906) when he was succeeded in the Lucknow Commissionership by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., and Mr. J. S. C. Davis, I.C.S., respectively. Two committee meetings were held during the year, in the months of September and November, business of an ordinary or routine nature having been transacted by circulating the papers.

3. *Inspection by Superintendent, Indian Museum.*—Under the arrangement made by the Government of these Provinces with the trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum, Lieut.-Col. A. Alcock, I.M.S., paid his first visit of inspection to the Provincial Museum in October last. His report on the inspection, together with the Committee's remarks thereon formed the subject of a separate communication to Government in November last. Among other things Lieut.-Col. Alcock pointed out the desirability of forming, for local educational purposes, a zoological collection limited in extent to the fauna of the United Provinces, the collection being organised and maintained with the co-operation of the Indian Museum and by exchange of specimens with other museums. Effect was given to the Superintendent's proposal by deputing the Curator to visit Calcutta in February last, with a view to study the methods followed in the Indian Museum, and to prepare a plan of work for the Provincial Museum in consultation with the Superintendent. A beginning has since been made in the systematic display of a collection of insects in suitable show-cases on the model furnished by the Indian Museum. Excepting the birds, the collection of natural history specimens in the Provincial Museum is limited in number and of inferior quality, and some time must elapse before it can be made thoroughly representative.

4. *Acquisitions.*—The acquisitions of the year number 1,809 and are classed as under—

Zoological	...	...	...	...	...	75
Artware	...	...	...	...	...	71
Archæological	...	...	...	...	...	172
Conchological	...	...	...	...	...	524
Palæontological	...	...	...	...	...	1
Numismatic	...	...	...	...	...	418
Economic	...	...	...	...	...	32
Books, maps, periodicals, photographs, drawings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	436
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,809

Of this total, 216 articles were acquired by purchase, 63 were collected by Mr. William Jesse, Corresponding Secretary of the museum, and 1,530 were received as donations from private individuals and public institutions named in appendix B. See Appendix B.

5. *Natural History Section.*—Of the 75 specimens acquired during the year, 64 are skins of birds collected in the Kumaun hills near Bhim Tal; the remaining 11 include 2 skins with skulls of the spotted deer (*Cervus axis*), 3 leopard cubs (*Felis pardus*), 1 porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*), 1 skull of the muskdeer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and a record skull of the Himalayan Sloth Bear (*Melursus*

ursinus) shot in the Tarai by Mr. J. S. Campbell, I.C.S., Collector of Bareilly. An important addition to the collection of insects is an exhibit prepared by the Indian Museum illustrating the phenomenon of protective resemblance as exemplified in insect life.

6. *Art Section*.—Seventy-one new specimens were added to the artware collection, comprising Mainpuri *tarkashi*-ware, Benares brassware, Moradabad metalware, and samples of *bidri*-ware, old and new; *chikan* or needlework embroidery from Lucknow; cotton prints from Meerut, Saharanpur and Lucknow; mirrored curtain from Muzaffarnagar; woollen blankets from Meerut, a coloured durrie from the Technical Institute, Nagercoil in Travancore; wood carving from Saharanpur, Lucknow and Ahmadabad; carved soapstone ware from Agra; painted pottery from Biswan in the Sitapur district of Oudh, and a fine specimen of portrait modelling executed by the clay-modellers of Lucknow.

7. *Artware Dépôt*.—The proceeds derived by the sale of artware placed on sale at the museum by the makers or manufacturers, amounted to Rs. 1,947, which exceeds the sum hitherto realised in any one year since the establishment of the dépôt in 1897. The well-known Moradabad ware alone fetched nearly Rs. 1,000. These results are satisfactory, as the only object in view is to encourage provincial art industries.

8. *Archæological Section*.—Want of room has hitherto prevented the growth of this section. The existing series of Buddhist and Jaina sculptures occupying the low dark rooms on the ground floor of the Lal Baradari building suffer from insufficient light, and further additions would only impair the usefulness of the collection to students. Their crowded situation hardly admits of a due appreciation of their value either as historical documents of the past, or as products of art which in many cases can be used as patterns by artisans of the present day. The acquisitions of the year though numerically large, occupy but a small amount of space in the section. They are: a collection of 166 votive images in clay of Tibetan gods and goddesses from the caves at Taklakot (Purang) in Western Tibet; a plaster imitation with photographs of an inscribed vase in soapstone, which was found with other Buddhist relics inside a stone coffer excavated, in October 1897, at Piprahwakot in the Basti district; 3 brass bracelets, and a finely carved image of *Vishnu* in schist and one of a Hindu deity, probably *Agni*, in the same material, from Rudrapur in the Gorakhpur district—a locality which, from its close proximity to places associated with the life of Buddha, offers an extensive field of exploration for the archæologist and student of ancient history.

9. *Numismatic Section*—The steady development of the Numismatic Section has been noticed in the reports of previous years. During the past year the collection of coins increased both in value and number. The additions comprise 20 gold, 236 silver and 192 copper coins, the chief donors to the collection being the Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal. Eight gold coins of the Kushan rulers of Northern India, Kanishka, Huvishka and Vasu Deva, were purchased from museum funds. Among other additions to the cabinet of gold coins may be mentioned two coins of the Little Kushans (Shaka and Kidara Shahi) 5th Century A. D., two of the early Gupta kings, Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II, 4th Century A. D., three of Pratāpadeva Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty, 1530-1542 A. D., two muhrs of Akbar and one of Aurangzeb. The silver coins embrace equally remote periods of Indian history, furnishing specimens of Indo-Sassanian coinage, of the coins of the Western Satraps or *kshatrapas* of Gujarat and Malwa, of the mediæval rulers of Kabul, Syalapati and Samanta-deva, of Durrani kings, of Bengal Sultans, and of the kings of Oudh and of Assam, besides adding largely to the collection of Mughal coins in which the Provincial Museum now excels any in India. Noticeable specimens under this latter class find detailed mention in Mr. Burn's report of the proceedings of the coin committee embodied in the following paragraph. Seventy-one duplicate coins, including 3 gold, 20 silver, 41 copper and 7 lead, were sold to the public during the year.

10. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*

I.—The coin committee included the same members as in the previous year. Major Vost was absent throughout, and Mr. Wright went on leave at the end.

II.—The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 35, relating to 3,375 coins of which 3,171 were examined by the secretary and may be classified as follows :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediæval.	Pathan.	Suri.	Mughal.	Oudh.	Total.
Gold	...	36	...	...	7	...	43
Silver	42	113	9	...	1,324	16	1,504
Copper	690	...	861	32	41	...	1,624
Total	732	149	870	32	1,372	16	3,171

On the recommendation of the committee, coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	5	109	17	131
Indian "	...	126	4	130
Lahore "	...	57	3	60
Madras "	...	59	4	63
Aligarh College	1	39	6	46
Muir "	1	28	3	32
Nagpur Museum	...	13	3	16
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay	...	14	3	17
Assam Museum	1	20	3	24
British "	...	6	3	9
For sale at Lucknow	...	59	...	59
Total	8	530	49	587

III.—Perhaps the most striking find was of two gold coins of the mediæval period, dug up in the Jhansi district. They are inscribed with the name Sri Siddha Rāja, who may perhaps be identified with the Chālukya Jaya Sinha (1098-1143).

IV.—As usual a number of rare or unpublished Mughal silver coins were acquired, among which the following may be mentioned :—

Akbar.—Square coin of the Multan mint.

Jahangir.—Coins from the Ujain (unpublished) and Zafarnagar mints, and a half-rupee of Ahmadnagar (unpublished), besides two curious square coins resembling coins of Akbar.

Shah Shuja.—A new type published at page 265, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1905.

Shah Alam I.—Haidarabad.

Shah Jahan III.—Akbarabad (unpublished).

Some curious forgeries of gold coins of Akbar were discovered in Sitapur.

11. *Economic Section*.—Fifteen new samples were added to the collection of economic products, *viz.*, medicinal products 5, food substances 1, oils and oil-seeds 9, and the following plants were pressed and added to the Herbarium—

<i>Benincasia cerifera</i> (<i>Petha</i>).	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (<i>Turri</i>).
<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> (<i>Tarbuz</i>).	<i>Momordica charantia</i> (<i>Karela</i>).
<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> (<i>Ghuinya</i>).	<i>Nicotiana tobacum</i> (<i>Tambaku</i>).
<i>Cucumis melo</i> (<i>Kharbuza</i>).	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> (<i>Sanwan</i>).
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (<i>Khira</i>).	<i>Ricinus communis</i> (<i>Rendi</i>).
<i>Cucumis utilissimus</i> (<i>Kakri</i>).	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (<i>Bengan</i>).
<i>Dolichos lablab</i> (<i>Sem</i>).	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> (<i>Singhāra</i>).
<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (<i>Bhindi</i>).	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> (<i>Parwal</i>).
<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> (<i>Lauki</i>).	

For several months of the year the Botanical collector was employed in weeding out damaged and weevilled specimens from the Index collection supplied by the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India nearly 20 years ago, as these had become practically useless as samples for examination.

12. *Conchology, Palaeontology, &c.*—Besides the acquisitions which fall under the recognised sections of the museum as treated of in the preceding paragraphs, the institution received during the year a collection of 524 marine and fresh water shells as donation from Major A. T. H. Newnham, I.A., late Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, and a sample of petrified leaves and twigs from the river below Gokteik Bridge, Upper Burma, from Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.

See Appendix
B.

13. *Library.*—The additions to the Reference Library comprise 109 books or original works in 132 volumes, 206 departmental reports, bulletins, &c., 26 catalogues and lists, 107 numbers of journals and periodical publications, 15 pamphlets, 7 old maps of Asia and the East Indies published in the eighteenth century, 1 set of drawings of the Technical Art series, and 14 photographs 9 of which are views of ancient sites and architectural remains visited by the Seistan Arbitration Commission. Besides the several departments under the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, the chief donors to the Library during the year were the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Société Asiatique, Paris, the British Museum (Natural History) London, and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.

See Appendix
C.

14. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors registered by the turnstile during the year amounts to 1,63,635. This large attendance, which exceeds previous records by nearly 25,000, may be attributed partly to the growing popularity of the museum and partly to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lucknow in December last—an event which attracted a large number of visitors to the Oudh capital from distant parts of the United Provinces. Seven hundred and sixty-four *pardanashin* visitors were admitted on the Zanana days which fall on the 15th day of every month. Among distinguished visitors, the Right Hon'ble Lord Curzon of Kedleston visited the museum with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces on the 3rd April 1905, and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on the 26th February, 1906.

See Appendix
A.

15. *Finances.*—The receipts of the year derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 299 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,574. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure, the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under report amounts to Rs. 10,275.

16. *Conclusion.*—In the beginning of October 1905 I visited Moradabad, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, with a view partly to collect new specimens of artware for the museum, and partly to induce artisans and manufacturers to send trial consignments of goods to the artware depôt attached to the museum. How far this latter object has been accomplished the increased sales reported in paragraph 7 will show. Within the last decade the metalworkers of Moradabad have made great progress in their art, and now make large profits by the product of their industry. The wood-carvers of Saharanpur carry on an equally thriving industry, but their success is due not so much to the employment of skill as to the use of fret-saws in turning out the articles. As a check to the indiscriminate production of these machine-made trumperies, a school has been started by the Municipal Board of Saharanpur with the object of instructing juvenile carpenters in the delicate art of carving *shisham* wood, and this step is likely to produce under proper management a class of artisans to keep alive an industry for which the place is famous. At the request of the committee of the Industrial Conference held at Benares in connection with the National Congress, I contributed a paper on the art-industries of these Provinces, and subsequently by invitation attended the sittings of the conference held on the 30th December 1905. A copy of my paper in pamphlet form has been submitted to Government with this office No. 204, dated 23rd June 1906. On the recommendation of the Museum Committee, I was permitted to visit the Indian Museum in Calcutta in February last, and thus had an opportunity of studying how things were done in the Imperial Museum with regard to the needs of the various collection of natural history specimens exhibited in it. The space available in the Provincial Museum admits only of a bare imitation of the Imperial collection within the narrowest limits. As stated in paragraph 3 of this report, a beginning has been made in forming a typical collection of insects with assistance readily given by Dr. Alcock, Superintendent of the Indian Museum. More will be done in

course of time as funds and opportunities permit. My late visit to Calcutta was just sufficient for studying in a general way the extensive collection of Zoological specimens in the Indian Museum. It did not allow me to devote any portion of my time to the other and equally important branch of it known as the Economic and Art section, and I would therefore welcome an opportunity of repeating my visit if it pleases Government to sanction it.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

Countersigned.

L. A. S. PORTER,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 15).

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1906.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	161	400	152
Miscellaneous	142		
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	303	400	299
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,000	3,600	3,636
Clerks and Librarian	1,069	1,512	1,060
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist	295		
Servants	1,144	1,536	1,385
Female attendants (and carriage hire)	84		
Total Establishment ...	5,592	6,648	6,460
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,349	1,600	1,287
Preservation of specimens	290		
Library	999	1,000	547
New cases and furniture	500	500	500
Warm clothing for servants ... ..	...	86	86
Hot weather charges	96	96	95
Travelling allowance ... ..	...	...	402*
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, etc.)	879	900	898
Total Contingencies ...	4,113	4,182 —30	4,114
TOTAL CHARGES ...	9,705	10,800	10,574

* Transferred from the head of Library.

APPENDIX B—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1906.*

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	3 skins of leopard cubs and 2 skins with skulls of deer.
	J. S. Campbell, Esq., I.C.S., Bareilly ...	1 skull of a record sloth bear and one of a muskdeer.
	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	Case containing illustration of general protective resemblance exemplified in insect life.
<i>Artware ...</i>	The Hon'ble Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I., &c. &c.	Portrait executed by the clay-modellers of Lucknow of His Majesty the King-Emperor in coronation robes.
	Maulana Kazi Ali Ahmad Mahmudullah Shah, <i>Rais</i> , Budaun.	2 specimens of Lahore pottery.
<i>Archæology</i>	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	A plaster imitation with photographs of a Buddhist relic-box.
	The Collector of Gorakhpur ...	3 old brass bracelets and 2 stone sculptures.
	C. A. Sherring, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Almora.	A collection of 166 votive images of Tibetan gods.
<i>Palæontology.</i>	R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S., Calcutta ...	A sample of petrified leaves and twigs from Upper Burma.
<i>Conchology.</i>	Major A. T. H. Newnham, I. A., Lucknow	A collection of 524 shells.
<i>N u m i s - m a t i c .</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	4 gold, 99 silver and 176 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	71 silver coins.
	Government of the Panjab ...	15 silver coins.
	Administration of Assam ...	15 silver coins.
	Administration of N.-W. F. Province ...	1 gold coin.
	Administration of the Central Provinces ...	25 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	5 gold and 3 silver coins.
	Government Museum, Madras...	16 copper coins.
	Durbar of the Dewas State, Central India, through Captain C. E. Luard, I. A., Superintendent, Gazetteer, Central India.	4 silver coins.
	The Raja of Paron State, Central India ... Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh, Talukdar, Sitapur.	1 silver coin. 2 gold and 3 silver coins.

APPENDIX B—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 13)—concluded.

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1906—(concluded).*

Sections of the museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library ...</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	Publications of the Society under the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, 1 report, 10 numbers of journal and 1 catalogue.
	Societè Asiatique, Paris ...	7 numbers of journal.
	Council, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	2 numbers of journal.
	British Indian Association, Oudh, Lucknow	Weekly numbers of the "Express."
	Trustees, British Museum, London ...	4 catalogues.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports and 2 catalogues.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	5 bulletins.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa...	1 journal.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta ...	3 numbers of catalogue.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis Mo....	1 report.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.	3 reports and 5 bulletins.
	Prof. Antonio Berlese, Stazione di Entomologia Agraria in Firenze, via Romana 19, Florence, Italy.	1 bulletin.
	The Hon'ble Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I. &c. &c.	1 copy of Tennyson's poem on the relief of Lucknow in frame.
	Colonel H. S. Olcott, Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 report, 1 bulletin and 2 photographs.
	G. W. V. de Rhè-Philipe, Esq., Watson's Annex, Bombay.	2 pamphlets.
	Nasarvanji Jivanji Readymoney, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.	1 list.
	Babu Sarat Chandra Mittra, M.A., B.L., Chapra, Saron.	9 pamphlets.
	Babu Shyama Charan Banerji, Vakil, High Court, Lucknow.	1 pamphlet.
	Maulana Kazi Ali Ahmad Mahmudullah Shah, Ruïs, Budaun.	3 photographs.

APPENDIX C—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14).

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1906.

Month.						Number of visitors.	Pardanashin women.
1						2	3
April	1905	...	...	...	...	11,505	33
May	"	...	...	...	...	13,220	24
June	"	...	...	...	...	11,373	20
July	"	...	...	...	...	11,935	73
August	"	...	...	...	...	10,595	126
September	"	...	...	...	...	9,238	60
October	"	...	...	...	...	8,031	47
November	"	...	...	...	...	24,383	37
December	"	...	...	...	...	19,315	120
January	1906	...	...	...	...	19,057	140
February	"	...	...	...	...	14,324	20
March	"	...	...	...	...	10,659	64
Total						1,63,635	764

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2968}{1-939-1906}$ OF 1906.

FROM

J. M. HOLMS, Esq., C.S.I.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1902}{VIII-607}$, dated the $\frac{31d}{18th}$ August 1906, submitting the report on the working of the provincial museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1906.

2. The delay in the submission of the report is unexplained, and I am to request that in future it may be submitted by the 15th July, the date fixed.

3. No information is given showing how far the reference library attached to the museum is made use of, and I am to request that in future reports some particulars of the number of visitors who use the books may be entered.

4. The thanks of Government are due to the donors to the museum and to the coin committee for the work done during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLMS,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1907.



A L L A H A B A D :

Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.

1907.

No. $\frac{1417}{VIII-641}$ OF 1907.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
NAINI TAL.

Dated Lucknow, the 22nd of June 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in Appendix B, and also to the members of the coin committee for the assistance they have given to the museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,
Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

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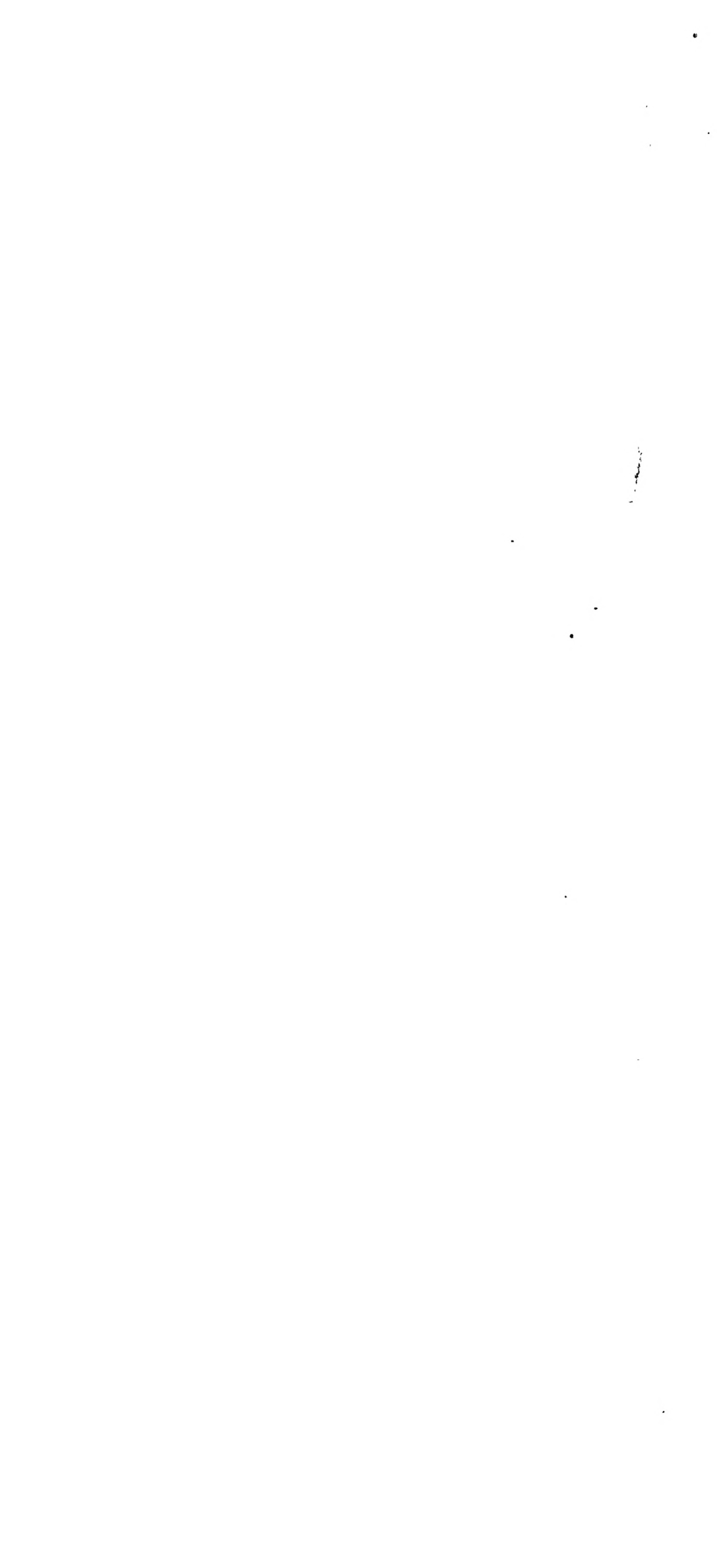
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ERRATA.

*Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum
for the year ending 31st March 1907.*

Page 3, line 2 of Statement. For " 770 " read " 799."

Page 3, line 3 of Statement. For " 1529 " read " 1500."



No. 166.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,
Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,
Lucknow.

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
United Provinces, Lucknow.
Dated Lucknow, the 7th June 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. *Committee of management.*—During the year under report no change took place in the body of members of the managing committee, except in the office of President which was held, during the first part of the year, by Mr. Leslie Porter, I.C.S., C.S.I., and during the latter part, by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S. Mr. S. H. Butler, I.C.S., C.I.E., and Mr. G. A. Tweedy, I.C.S., successively held that office for a short interval of two months on Mr. Porter's vacating the Lucknow Commissionership in September 1906.

Four meetings were held during the year, in the months of May, August and September 1906, and March 1907. Questions affecting the development of the museum within proper limits were brought before the meeting held in March last, which was attended by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Honorary Curator, in charge of the Archæological section. On a report submitted by this officer dealing with the present condition of the section in his charge, the committee discussed at length the question of finding suitable accommodation not only for the Archæological section, but for the museum as a whole, which is now housed in a building not originally designed for it. In their present situation in the low, dark, and over-crowded rooms on the ground floor of the Lal Baradari building, the valuable series of ancient sculptures and epigraphical records collected within the last twenty years are practically inaccessible to the student of archæology, while the more attractive collections of zoological specimens as well as of artware, in which colour plays an important part, suffer from excessive light in the rooms on the first floor, which open on all sides through numerous large windows, leaving but insufficient wall space for the arrangement of suitable show cases or for the display of particular exhibits. The difficulty could be successfully met by locating the museum in a new building especially designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the various sections represented in it. Having regard to the means at their disposal, the committee also considered as an alternative arrangement the desirability of limiting the scope of the institution to a few recognised branches of knowledge, leaving out of their plan the development of such sections as Geology, Palæontology and Economic Botany, which not only occupy a considerable amount of space in the existing buildings, but which for want of expert supervision have hardly any interest for the scientific student. A full report of the committee's deliberations on this subject has been submitted for the orders of Government with this office letter No. 96, dated 2nd April 1907.

3. *Acquisitions.*—The registered acquisitions of the year number 1033 and fall under the following sections.

Natural History (Zoology)	...	...	...	11
Artware	...	...	...	118
Archæology	...	...	...	26
Numismatic	...	...	...	321
Economic	...	...	...	22
Library (Books, maps, periodicals, drawings, &c.)	...	...	...	535
Total	...	...	...	1,033

Note.—Orders have just been received on this reference and are being communicated to the committee.
W. H. Moreland,
Director.

Of this total, 189 articles were acquired by purchase, 22 were collected by the Botanical Collector and 822 were received as donations from individuals and institutions named in Appendix B. See Appendix B.

4. *Natural History Section.*—Mention was made in the report of last year of the assistance received from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, in forming a small show collection of insects on an approved plan. During the year under report this assistance was supplemented by contributions of a valuable kind. They include a full-grown specimen of the Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus torquatus*), a binturong (*Arctistis binturong*), and six butterfly cases illustrating different phases of insect life, all ready prepared for exhibition. The committee are thus indebted to the Trustees of the Imperial Museum for the improvement of a section of the Provincial institution which is particularly deficient in stuffed animals. A head with horns of the spotted deer (*Cervus axis*), a stuffed cockatoo, and a chicken of monstrous birth complete the list of additions made during the year.

5. *Art Section.*—The artware collection was enriched by specimens of manufactures not hitherto represented in it. They were collected by the Curator partly during his periodical visits to centres of industries like Agra, Muttra, Farrukhabad and Aligarh, and partly, at the Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta in December last. The additions comprise a representative collection of cotton prints from Muttra, Kanauj and Farrukhabad, including a fine sample of printing on silk executed at the latter place on material supplied by the silk-weavers of Azamgarh; durries and piece goods (*gabrun*) from Aligarh; a complete collection of silk and mixed fabrics (*susi*, *tapti*, *dariyai* and *garbi*) from Agra; embroidery in gold and silver thread from Agra; miniature painting on ivory from Delhi; silver plate and filigree work from Cuttack in Orissa; and samples of old *bidri* ware and enamels from uncertain localities. An effective way of relieving carved furniture by inlaid work comes to light from Saharanpur, a place well-known for its wood carving of different degrees of fineness.

6. *Artware Depôt.*—In spite of the efforts on the part of the hotel guides to lead unwary customers to cheap shops in the city, the sale of artwares for the benefit of the artizans yielded fair returns, the proceeds of sale amounting to Rs. 1,472 this figure does not compare favourably with the amount realised in the preceding year, which was one of unusual activity in Lucknow owing to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is, however, above the average compared with the sums realised in former years. Even better results would be obtained if the artworkmen in different parts of the Province could be induced to place specimens of their handiwork on sale at the museum. Prominent manufacturers in large towns like Agra, Moradabad and Saharanpur, who are personally interviewed by the Curator during his collecting tours, regularly send supplies of goods to the artware shop, but the bulk of the artizans living in the interior of districts seldom employ the museum as an advertising medium for their wares. In many instances the apathy and ignorance of the village craftsman leave him contented with the small profits he makes by dealing with local traders or middlemen, who usually secure to themselves the fruits of his industry by a system of money advances repayable in kind. With the progressive growth of the museum in its various sections and the consequent strain it puts on the working staff, the question forces itself on the attention of the managing committee whether they would be justified in maintaining at the public expense an institution like the artware depôt for the sole benefit of private manufacturers in the Province.

7. *Archæological Section.*—In the course of excavations for a sub-way leading from the riverside to the site of the old Mughal palace inside the Allahabad Fort, numerous fragments of stone sculpture were discovered at a depth of about 25 feet from the level of the surrounding ground. They apparently belonged to some Hindu temple which stood at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna in mediæval times. Sixteen of them, of different sizes and in various state of preservation, were acquired for the museum with the permission of the Local Government. They include a well preserved image of Vishnu, two small seated images of Mahādeva occupying niches, two *arghas* or receptacles for a *linga*, a carved door-jamb, and a slab bearing portion of an inscription in Sanskrit in characters of the 9th or 10th century A.D., besides smaller fragments forming decorative parts of a temple. Objects of antiquarian interest acquired from other sources are : an inscribed stone found in the ancient city of Gihora near Raipura in the Banda district, which flourished as the seat of the Baghela kings before the occupation of the country by the Bundelas about 500 years ago; a votive clay tablet from Khalatse near Leh

(Ladakh), presented by the Reverend Mr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission ; two fragments of terra cotta figurines from an ancient mound near Rae Bareli ; a copper vessel for sacrificial use found in the Gonda district ; a sandstone image of Vishnu from an unknown locality, presented by Mrs. P. Rainier, Lucknow ; and four mill-stones found on the site of the old fort in Unao. Excavations carried on by Dr. Vogel at Kasia during the late cold weather months yielded important results for the museum. A numerous collection of ancient pottery, terra cotta images, clay seals and fragments of iron implements brought in at the close of the operations in March last await distribution and arrangement in suitable show-cases. Among the objects thus acquired a clay seal-die possesses great documentary value, though of a negative kind, since its discovery on the spot throws some reasonable doubt on the supposed identity of Kasia with the site of Buddha's *nirvāna*.

8. *Numismatic Section*.—Nine gold, 208 silver and 104 copper coins were added to the museum cabinet during the year. A large number of these, *viz.*, 5 gold, 111 silver and 9 copper, are coins of the Mughal Emperors of India—Akbar, Jahangir, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah I, Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shah, Alamgir II, Shah Alam II, and Akbar II. Some of them are rare and present specimens in which the collection was hitherto deficient. Such are a one-anna silver piece of Shah Alam II of the Arkat mint, and the coins of Jahandar and Akbar II as noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., Secretary Coin Committee, in his report embodied in the following paragraph. Among other acquisitions of the year may be mentioned 3 gold coins of the Later Great Kushans, 2nd century A.D. ; 1 gold pagoda of Bijapur issued before Muhammadan rule in the Deccan ; 9 silver coins of the Maukharis—Avantivarman, Īśānavarman and Sarvavarman, 6th century A.D. ; 46 silver coins of the Thanēswar dynasty—Pratapasila and Siladitya, 7th century A.D. ; 3 silver and 76 copper coins of the Pathan Kings of Delhi—Muhammad bin Sam, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah, Kutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah I, Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak Shah, Muhammad bin Tughlak, Firoz Shah III Tughlak, Firoz Shah with Fateh Khan, and Muhammad Shah ibn Firoz Shah, 589-795 A. H. ; 10 silver coins of the independent rulers of Bengal—Rukn-ud-din Kaikaus, Shihab-ud-din Bughra Shah, Shams-ud-din Yusuf Shah ibn Barbak and Ala-ud-din Husain Shah, 691-925 A. H. ; 3 silver and 1 copper coin of the kings of Malwa—Nasir Shah and Mahmud II, 906-937 A. H. ; 7 copper coins of Ibrahim Shah *Sharqi* of Jaunpur, 803-844 A. H. ; and a silver medal struck by Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, Vizier of Oudh, in commemoration of the Rohilla war, 1188 A. H. (1774 A. D.). Besides the Government of the United Provinces, the chief donors to the Provincial collection were the Administration of the Central Provinces and the Governments of Bengal and Bombay. Seventy three duplicate coins were sold to the public during the year.

See Appendix
B.

9. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee*.—I.—The coin committee included the same members as in the preceding year. Mr. Nelson Wright was on leave during the whole period. When the late Mr. Hooper, C.S.I., retired the committee lost the services of its senior member. Lieutenant-Colonel Vost returned from leave about the middle of the year, and Mr. Burn proceeded on leave towards its close.

II.—The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 29, relating to 2,332 coins, of which number 2302 were examined by the Secretary and classified as follows :—

Metal.	Ancient.	Medio-val.	Pathan.	Suri.	Mughal.	Oudh.	Native States.	Bengal and Tip-perah.	Jaunpur.	Total.
Gold ...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Silver ...	...	126	14	2	474	5	87	91	...	770
Copper ...	...	...	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,529
Total ...	3	126	1,485	2	474	5	87	91	29	2,302

On the recommendation of the committee coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	...	...	3	166	86	255
Indian "	...	...	...	68	22	90
Lahore "	...	...	...	37	5	42
Madras "	...	...	...	44	31	75
Aligarh College	...	...	...	25	26	51
Muir "	...	...	...	13	27	40
Nagpur Museum	...	...	...	11	25	36
Assam "	...	...	...	9	11	20
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	...	...	1	1	2
Poona Museum	...	...	...	15	18	33
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch	...	...	...	5	4	9
British Museum	...	...	...	5	...	5
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	...	293	...	293
Total	...	...	3	692	256	951

III.—The most important find occurred in the Azamgarh district. The hoard comprises 18 silver coins of the Bengal Sultans and 73 of the Tipperah Rajas. When they have been carefully examined it is expected the latter will add some facts to the scanty information we possess of this family.

The historically important coins of the Maukharis and of the Thanesar line, noticed in the report for 1905, have been fully described by Mr. Burn in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1906, page 843. The three gold coins of Bazodeo form a useful link connecting the Kushan coins proper with those of the Guptas.

As has hitherto been the case some of the Mughal silver coins found are rare, such as those of Jahandar of the Bareilly and Surat mints. A fairly complete set of rupees of Akbar II from the Gwalior mint was also acquired.

10. *Economic Section.*—Twenty-two plants representing the field and garden crops of the United Provinces were collected by the Botanical Collector and added to the Herbarium. They include the following species :—

Brassica campestris (<i>Zard sarson</i>).	Pennisetum typhoideum (<i>Bajra</i>).
Brassica campestris, var. rapa (<i>Shalgam</i>).	Phaseolus Mungo (<i>Mung</i>).
Brassica oleracea (<i>Gobi</i>).	Phaseolus Mungo, var. radiatus (<i>Urd</i>).
Cajanus indicus (<i>Arhar</i>).	Pisum arvense (<i>Desi matar</i>).
Crotalaria juncea (<i>San</i>).	Pisum sativum (<i>Gol matar</i>).
Cucumis maderaspatanus (<i>Kachri</i>).	Raphanus sativus (<i>Muli</i>).
Eleusine Coracana (<i>Mandua</i>).	Sesamum indicum (<i>Til</i>).
Hordeum vulgare (<i>Jau</i>).	Setaria italica (<i>Kakun</i>).
Oryza sativa (<i>Dhan</i>).	Triticum sativum (<i>Gehun</i>).
Panicum frumentaceum (<i>Sanwa</i>).	Vigna Catiaug (<i>Lobia</i>).
Paspalum scrobiculatum (<i>Kodo</i>).	Zea Mays (<i>Makka</i>).

Three hundred and eighty-four samples contained in 32 sealed tin cases of the old Index Collection were minutely examined; out of these, 274 samples in serviceable condition were preserved for the museum and the remainder thrown away as useless.

A collection of agricultural implements comprising a number of English and American ploughs of doubtful efficiency as working implements for this country was disposed of by public sale under the orders of the committee. They occupied a medium sized room in the midst of the collection of sculptures forming the Archæological Section, for which latter additional space was a pressing want. The removal of the implements has supplied this want, while the section itself has been freed of the presence in an adjoining room of a class of exhibits which were quite out of place where they hitherto stood.

11. *Library.*—Of the 535 articles added to the Reference Library, 99 comprise original works in 287 volumes. 264 departmental reports, bulletins, monographs, &c., 137 journals and periodical publications, 28 catalogues and lists, 6 pamphlets and 1 set of drawings of the Technical Art Series. With the exception of 27 books, 7 periodicals, and 2 catalogues purchased from the museum funds, the additions represent donations to the Library from the various learned societies and institutions named in Appendix B, besides a number of official publications supplied free by the Government of India and the Local Governments.

These exhibits were of no use whatever, and their removal is a distinct gain.
W. H. Moreland,
Director.

Nearly 1000 readers made use of the Library during the year, of whom 409 have left their signatures in a register kept for the purpose. Books on Indian history, mythology, and religion were read or consulted by the majority of readers while subjects like ethnology, the industrial arts, and zoology suited the taste of a limited number.

12. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors who entered the museum through the turnstile amounts to 145,861, including 1506 *pardanashin* visitors, for whose admission special arrangements are made on the 15th day of every month. The above figures, though showing a decrease of nearly 18000 visitors compared with the returns of 1905-06, actually exceed the average of the past five years by nearly 10,000, a fact which establishes the popularity of the institution as a public resort in spite of occasional fluctuation in numbers owing to special causes.

See Appendix
C.

13. *New cases and Furniture*.—To protect natural history specimens from the glare of the sun to which they were exposed in one of the rooms in the Lal Baradari building, seven large windows have been furnished with costly screens specially made for them by the Cawnpore Muir Mills Company. Two show-cases and two wall cabinets were added respectively to the Art and Archæological sections, while 5 racks made of *sál* wood have been provided for the collection of heavy Sivalik fossils hitherto exhibited on the ground. In addition to the above the museum undertook the construction of a cabinet for coins for the Government of India on the model of some new cabinets designed for the museum by the Curator. This piece of work was finished and forwarded to its destination during the year.

14. *Finances*.—The receipts of the year derived from all sources amount to Rs. 371 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,861. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under review amounts to Rs. 10,490.

See Appendix
A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

Countersigned.

A. L. SAUNDERS,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14).

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending
31st March 1907.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget Estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	152	400	146
Miscellaneous... ..	147		225
Total, RECEIPTS ...	299	400	371
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,636	3,600	3,600
Clerks and Librarian	1,060	1,536	1,163
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist	295		298
Servants	1,385	1,536	1,414
Female attendants (and carriage hire)	84		84
Total, <i>Establishment</i> ...	6,460	6,672	6,559
<i>Allowance</i>			
Travelling allowance	402	300	261
Total, <i>Allowance</i> ...	402	300	261
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,287	1,250	1,249*
Preservation of specimens	290	300	300
Library	547	1,000	398
New cases and furniture	500	500	499
Warm clothing for servants	86	86	...
Hot weather charges	95	96	96
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	88	900	899
Total, <i>Contingencies</i> ...	3,712	4,132	4,011
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	10,571	11,100	10,861

* Includes Rs. 271 transferred to Public Work Department for improvements on the museum buildings.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 3).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending,
31st March 1907.*

Sections of the Museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 stuffed mammals and 6 insect cases.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 head with horns of a deer.
	Munshi Muhammad Jalal-ud-din, King's Hospital, Lucknow.	1 bird.
<i>Archæology.</i>	Government, United Provinces.	1 old copper vessel and 16 sculptures.
	K. N. Knox, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Karwi, through the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces.	1 inscribed slab.
	Rev. A. H. Francke, Moravian Mission ...	1 votive clay tablet.
	Mr. F. Swynnerton, Rae Bareilly ...	2 terra cotta fragments.
	Mrs. P. Rainier, Lucknow ...	1 stone sculpture.
	Municipal Board, Unao ...	4 old mill-stones.
<i>Numismatic</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	3 gold, 165 silver and 86 copper coins.
	Administration of the Central Provinces ...	16 silver and 13 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	3 gold and 20 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	3 gold, 5 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Babu Gulab Singh, Jeweller, Pul Jhao Lal, Lucknow.	4 copper coins.
<i>Library</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	13 publications of the Society under the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, 1 report and 31 numbers of Memoirs, Journals and Proceedings.
	Council, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	1 number of Journal.
	British Indian Association Oudh, Lucknow	Weekly numbers of "The Express."
	Trustees, British Museum (Natural History), London.	5 catalogues.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports and 1 catalogue.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	1 bulletin.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa...	10 numbers of Journal and Memoir.
	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta ...	2 numbers of catalogue.
	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo...	1 report.

APPENDIX B—SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 3—(concluded).

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1907—(concluded).*

Sections of the Museum.	Names of donors.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library— (concluded).</i>	K. K. Naturhistorischen, Hofmuseum, Wien.	3 annalen.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States, America.	30 reports.
	United States National Museum, Washington, United States, America.	18 reports and 22 bulletins.
	Superintendent, Zoological Garden, Alipur, Calcutta.	1 report.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 bulletin.
	The Manager, Anglo-Oriental Press, Luck- now.	1 pamphlet.
	The Syndics of the Tantrik Press, New York	1 number of journal.
	Committee of the Industrial Conference, Indian National Congress.	1 report.
	Mr. G. D. Ganguli, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	1 book.
	Dr. Semayer Vilibald Ungarischen Nation- al Museums, Budapest.	1 bulletin.
	Babu Rakhal Das Banerji, student of Archæ- ology, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	1 pamphlet.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2209}{I-648-1907}$ OF 1907.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. HOLMS, C.S.I.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

UNITED PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 10TH AUGUST 1907.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. $\frac{1417}{VIII-641}$, dated the 22nd June 1907, submitting the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. The question of the future housing of the museum, to which reference is made in paragraph 2 of the report, will be considered by a committee next cold weather.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the members of the coin committee for the assistance rendered by them during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLMS,

Chief Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1908.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY W. C. ABEL, OFFG. SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1908.

No. $\frac{1550}{VIII - 698}$ OF 1908.

FROM

W. H. MORELAND, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT,
NAINI TAL.

Dated Lucknow, the 15th July 1908.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1908.

2. Acknowledgments are due to the donors enumerated in Appendix B, and also to the members of the Coin Committee for the assistance they have given to the Museum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MORELAND,

Director.

[Maximum limit of report—Five pages.]

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No. 198.

FROM—BABU GANGA DHAR GANGULI,

Curator, and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

United Provinces, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 29th June 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1908.

2. *Committee of management.*—The vacancy left on the committee by the transfer of Mr. William Jesse from Lucknow was filled up during the year by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. C. G. Mylrea, C.M.S., as a member. No other change took place in the constitution of the committee. The office of President was held throughout the year by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Lucknow Division.

Three meetings were held during the year—in the months of July and October 1907 and January 1908.

3. *Establishment.*—Among the subordinate staff one casualty took place in September last in the death of the Librarian, Pandit Bishwanath Bajpai. The vacancy thus created was temporarily filled by an ex-student of the Bara Banki High School who, for domestic reasons, resigned his place in the beginning of May last.

4. *Inspection and reorganisation.*—Doctor N. Annandale, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Natural History Section, made his annual inspection of the Provincial Museum on the 22nd April 1907. In May following, the museum was inspected by Mr. T. H. Holland, Director, Geological Survey, and Chairman of the Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta. Both these officers unite in observing that to give it the character of a purely scientific institution the functions of the museum should be specialised. It has been suggested that instead of including a number of sections or departments without expert assistance to arrange and catalogue their contents, the museum would serve a useful purpose if it embraced only a few branches of knowledge, such as art, archæology, numismatics, to illustrate which it possessed valuable material in the shape of exhibits. Subsequently, intimation was received from Government that a conference of curators would be held in Calcutta during the cold season of 1907-08 to discuss matters connected with the provincial museums. It was designed with the object of bringing the provincial museums into closer touch with one another and with the central museum in Calcutta, an arrangement which cannot but yield beneficial results. Action on Dr. Annandale and Mr. Holland's suggestions was therefore deferred pending the result of the proposed conference in Calcutta. This has now been published in the form of a preliminary report which among other matters, formulates a scheme for the provincial museums, the main features of which may thus be summarised—

That the provincial museums shall aim at helping each other and the Imperial Museum in Calcutta, by circulating lists of their requirements and by exchange of duplicate specimens; that in order to do this efficiently it will be necessary to increase the skilled subordinate staff of the provincial museums, such as taxidermists, collectors, etc., who shall be required to undergo a period of training under European supervision at the Indian Museum, Calcutta; that the scope of the provincial museums shall be limited to the province or presidency in which they are situated; that the collections in these museums shall be registered under eight main heads, viz., (1) archæology and epigraphy, (2) coins and medals, (3) art and ethnology, (4) economic products, (5) geology, (6) plants, (7) animals, (8) books, maps and manuscripts; and that where possible a reference library should be attached to the museum.

With the gradual expansion of the existing museum at Lucknow the question of finding suitable accommodation for certain sections of it has pressed itself on the attention of the managing committee for some time past, so that the committee

had now to consider how to find additional room for important collections on the one hand, and the suggestions of the Calcutta conference on the other. Having regard to present conditions it has been decided to maintain collections which have been found useful both from a scientific and from a popular point of view, and abolish such as seem to be out of place in a museum for the United Provinces. Collections of artware, antiquities, coins and medals, are included in the former, while incomplete collections of minerals, fossils, sea-shells, etc., fall under the latter class. The committee's decision setting forth the lines on which it is proposed to work the museum in future forms the subject of a separate communication to Government.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of accessions to the museum and library registered during the year amounts to 753. They fall under the following sections:—

	No.
Natural History (Zoology)	90
Artware	31
Archæology and Epigraphy	12
Coins and medals	251
Library (books, maps, periodicals, drawings)	369
Total	753

See Appendix B.

Of this total, 94 specimens were acquired by purchase, 3 by exchange, and 656 were received as donations from institutions and individuals named in Appendix B. During the year under report no large additions were made to any of the sections by purchase from Government funds while the reorganisation of the museum was still under consideration as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

6. *Natural History Section*.—The additions to the zoological collections comprise a leopard cub (*Felis pardus*) from the Bhinga jungles, twin buffalo calves joined at the back, from Lucknow, a peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), a bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) from Quetta, 1 stick insect (*Lonchodes baucis*) and 2 leaf insects (*Phyllium scythe*) from Colombo, and a collection of 83 insects representing 60 species of the orders Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera, arranged and labelled by the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

7. *Artware Section*.—The formation of a typical collection of artware to illustrate the indigenous manufactures of the United Provinces was the object with which the present museum was organised and located in Lucknow. Its functions were defined to be those of an art-censor and advertiser for these Provinces. Since its inception to the present day, the institution has endeavoured to discharge these functions by collecting the best specimens of the artware, not only of the United Provinces but also, in certain cases, of the artware of other Provinces, which by comparison and study, might help to improve the quality of the local manufactures. By additions which have thus been made to the artware collection within the last twenty years, the section has outgrown its original proportions, and unless enlarged space is provided for it, further additions will have the effect of cramming the entire collection. Purchases during the year were limited to samples of printed cotton and silk fabrics from Farrukhabad; inlaid marbledware, durries, cotton prints and embroidery, from Agra; glazed pottery from Khurja, Bulandshahr district; and two samples of old brassware of unknown locality.

8. *Artware Dépôt*.—There was a falling off in the sale of artware from the shop attached to the museum, the proceeds realised during the year amounting to Rs. 742, which is considerably less than the average of former years. This is mainly due to the growth of private enterprise in the city, where dealers in Indian artware or their agents divert purchasers who would otherwise have bought from the museum. The artware dépôt was instituted with the object of benefiting the artworkmen of the Province by finding a market for their goods. Its maintenance has been a charge on the museum funds. Looking, however, at the results it has so far achieved in the matter of sales the Committee are not very hopeful about its future success and have therefore decided to abolish it as a concern not falling within the legitimate functions of the museum.

9. *Archæological Section*.—The claims of the archæological section for enlarged accommodation have engaged the attention of the committee in all discussions held during the year concerning the future housing of the museum. Among buildings recently inspected by a committee appointed by Government, the choice lies

between two, the Lesser Chutter Munzil close to the museum and the Canning College, Lucknow, either of which if made available for the purpose, would afford suitable room for the archæological section. Failing these means of improved habitation, a new building, specially planned and designed for a museum, will have to be constructed to meet the present difficulty. For want of space only a few exhibits were admitted into the section during the year. They comprise 2 fragments of Græco-Bactrian sculpture from Hoti Mardān in the Peshawar district, presented by Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow; a headless terra cotta image of Buddha seated in *bhūmisparsa* attitude, from a mound opened at Sohnag in the Gorakhpur district; a circular clay tablet in four pieces bearing the figure of Padmapāṇi Buddha in a standing posture, with the Mahāyana formula stamped in characters of the 10th century A. D.; fragment of an oval clay tablet containing the figure of a Bodhisattva-attendant seated on a lotus; and 2 circular clay tablets containing the Buddhist creed formula in characters of the 10th century A. D., from the same place, collected by Pandit Dayaram Sahni, Excavation Assistant to the Director General of Archæology in India; 2 old cannon belonging to the period of native rule in Oudh, found during excavations for a park at Lal Bagh, Lucknow; and, a copper-plate grant of King Hariśchandra Deva of Kanauj, dated V. S. 1253 (1196 A. D.) found at Machhlisahar in the Jaunpur district. Besides these, one inscribed stone and 6 boxes containing fragments of sculpture and ancient pottery from Indor Khera (the Indrapura of Gupta times) in the Bulandshahr district, were received during the year, but for want of space have been stored away for the present. These relics had hitherto been deposited in the now defunct Municipal Museum at Delhi whence they have been sent to Lucknow by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle. A descriptive catalogue of the section has been a long felt want. On Dr. Vogel's recommendation the committee have engaged the services of Babu Rakhal Das Banerji, Indian Museum, Calcutta, to compile one, a portion of the amount allotted for acquisition of specimens being utilized to remunerate him for this work.

10. *Numismatic Section*.—Fifteen gold, 136 silver, and 100 copper coins were added to the coin cabinet. With the exception of 2 copper coins which were acquired by exchange, they were presented to the museum by the several Governments and public institutions named in Appendix B, the Government of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces Administration being the chief donors to the collection. The gold coins include : 2 Indo-Scythian Saka coins, 3rd century A. D.; 5 coins of the Gupta Kings Kācha, Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta II, and Kirmāra Gupta, 326-455 A. D.; 1 of the Pathan King Muhammad bin Tughlak; 2 of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah and 1 of Shah Alam II (oblique milling); 1 varāha pagoda of Pratāpa Krishna Rāya of Vijayanagara; and 3 vira-rāya fanams of Southern India. Of the 136 silver coins acquired during the year, 21 are of the Kshaharāta chieftain Nahapāna, 2nd century A. D.; 3 of the Traikutaka King Dahragana; 1 vighrahapāla drama; 7 of the Pathan Kings of Bengal : Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, Jalaluddin Muhammad Shah, Alauddin Husain Shah, and Daud Shah Karārāni; 1 of King Muzaffar III of Gujarat; 1 of Muhammad Shah I *Bahmani*; 72 are coins of the Mughal Emperors : Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur (Shah Alam I), Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shah, and Ahmad Shah Bahadur; 19 of the Sikh ruler Guru Govind Singh; 6 are coins of the Amirs of Sindh : Amir Abdullah, Bānu Amrwiya, Bānu Alwiya, Bānu Abdullah and Muhammad; and 5 are silver-wire coins called *larins*. The copper coins are as various in point of dates as the silver series, comprising coins of the Kushan Kings Kanishka and Huvishka, 2nd century A. D.; of Sāmanta-deva of Kabul, 9th century A. D.; of the Rathor King Madanapāla of Kanauj, of the Chauhan King Someśvara-deva, both of the 12th century A. D., and of Chāhada-deva of Narwar, 13th century A. D.; of the Pathan Kings : Muhammad bin Sam, Shamsuddin Altamsh, Muizuddin Bahram Shah, Alauddin Muhammad Shah and Muhammad bin Tughlak; of Saifuddin Hasan Karlagh, Governor of Sindh; of the *Bahmani* Kings from Tajuddin Firoz Shah to Ahmad Shah bin Humayun Shah; of the *Sharqi* Kings of Jaunpur, Ibrahim Shah and Husain Shah; of the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Aurangzeb and Shah Alam II; of Ahmad I of Gujarat; and, 2 *doudous* or *dudus* of the French Compagnie des Indes. Eighty-six silver, 76 copper, and 4 lead coins (duplicates in the collection) were sold to the public

during the year. A report of the Coin Committee's proceedings prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., is embodied in the following paragraph.

11. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee.*—I. Besides Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., who acted as Secretary, Messrs. C. S. Delmerick and G. B. Bleazby were in India throughout the year. Messrs. R. Burn and H. N. Wright re-joined the Committee on return from long leave.

II. The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 17, relating to 444 coins, all of which were examined by the Secretary and classified as follows :—

Metal.				Ancient.	Mediæ-val.	Pathan.	Mughal.	Total.
Gold	...	...	...	...	8	1	6	15
Silver	...	...	...	...	9	...	183	192
Copper	...	...	...	108	125	4	...	237
Total				108	142	5	189	444

On the recommendation of the Committee coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	...	...	7	41	12	60
Indian	„	...	...	17	...	17
Madras	„	...	...	24	3	27
Lahore	„	...	...	2	...	2
Nagpur	„	...	...	4	3	7
Assam	„	...	...	2	2	4
Poona	„	...	...	1	3	4
Peshawar	„	...	...	1	...	1
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	...	...	...	3	3
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch	...	...	...	...	1	1
Aligarh College	...	...	...	...	3	3
Muir College	...	...	...	...	3	3
Decipherer	...	...	...	1	2	3
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	...	1	9	10
Total			7	94	44	145

III. From finds in these Provinces the museum acquired 5 Gupta coins, including one of Kācha, and one of Chandra Gupta II. The latter is of very pale gold, 138 grains in weight and without the emperor's name; the bowstring faces inwards and the reverse has a lotus flower seat. An interesting find of 42 rupees in the Jhansi district included a square rupee, previously unknown, of Akbar's Bengal mint, 39th Ilahi year, and one of Jahangir's Ajmer mint, the arrangement of the couplet on it being unusual. Other rare rupees acquired were of Shah Jahan, Akbarnagar mint (couplet), Shah Alam Bahadur, Jahangirnagar mint, and Farrukhsiyar, Junagarh mint.

12. *Economic Section.*—The economic section aimed at illustrating the raw products and manufactures of the United Provinces, such as food grains, oils and oil seeds, gums and resins, medicinal products, fibres and the like. It is housed in a large but ill-lighted room in the Gulistan-i-Eram building which contains the library and the offices. So far, the section has attracted but few visitors or students to examine the various samples exhibited in it. As additional room was acquired for collections which form the chief attractions of the museum, the committee decided to abolish the economic section, recommending at the same time the formation of a botanical museum in Lucknow in connection with the Horticultural Garden, to which the samples in the existing collection might be transferred. At the instance of the committee, this subject was brought before the conference held in Calcutta in December last. While approving of the committee's proposal to separate the economic collection from the museum, the conference suggested that the samples in question should not be destroyed or dispersed until they had been examined by Mr. Burkill, Reporter

on Economic Products to the Government of India, who was present at the conference as a delegate. This officer examined the collection in May last and has since furnished a plan for the exhibition of economic products in the Provincial Museum on a reduced scale, the object of the proposed exhibition being educational rather than scientific. In other words, it should simply aim at informing the people as to the nature and economic value of the more important vegetable products of these Provinces. Mr. Burkill's plan will be considered by the committee in due course.

13. *Library*.—The additions to the reference library number 369, which comprise 156 books in 167 volumes, 80 departmental reports, memoirs, bulletins, &c., 116 journals and periodical publications, 16 catalogues and lists, and 1 map. Out of these, 26 books in 34 volumes, 34 numbers of journals and 2 catalogues were purchased from the museum funds, while the remaining articles were presented to the library by the various public institutions and individuals named in Appendix B. Nearly 900 persons made use of the library during the year, of whom 230 have left their signatures in a book kept for the purpose.

See Appendix
B.

14. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors who entered the museum by the turnstile was 136,041, including 715 *parda-nashin* visitors who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. The largest attendance on any single day was registered on the 19th November last which was the day for the Hindu bathing festival *Kārttikipūrnimā*, when the number rose to 8,475.

See Appendix
C.

15. *New cases and furniture*.—A new show-case was added to the Art Section and 21 large windows of the Lal Baradari building were furnished with screens of a durable fabric made at the Muir Mills, Cawnpore. These screens have to a large extent protected the exhibits from the glare of the sun to which they were hitherto exposed.

16. *Finances*.—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 292 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,373. Deducting the amount of the receipts from the total expenditure, the net cost to Government for maintaining the museum during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,081.

See Appendix
A.

17. *General*.—I was on tour for 23 days during the year. From the 27th to 31st August 1907, I visited Agra and Farrukhabad, collecting new specimens for the museum. From the 25th December 1907 to 9th January 1908, I was occupied in Calcutta, attending the conference of curators held at the Indian Museum as a delegate from these Provinces, and at the close of the conference, receiving and forwarding to Lucknow a collection of insects prepared for the Provincial Museum by the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In the beginning of the year heavy work fell on the museum staff by the transfer of a large exhibit—a model of the Aminabad Bazar, measuring 22 feet × 10 feet—from the museum to the picture gallery on the third storey of the Gulistan-i-Eram building. A portion of the picture gallery had to be dismantled in order to make room for the model which the committee decided to transfer to this building with a view to providing additional room for the Natural History Section. This work was executed in a satisfactory way. Owing to the abnormal heat of the present season in Lucknow certain exhibits of delicate construction, such as the veneered cabinetware of Vizigapatam, have suffered damage to some extent, otherwise the condition of exhibits in the museum may be reported as fair.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

Countersigned,

A. W. TRETHERY,

President, Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16.)

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum for the year ending
31st March 1908.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year.	Budget estimate of the year under report.	Actuals of the year under report.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	146	400	146
Miscellaneous... ..	225		146
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	371	400	292
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	3,600	3,600
Clerks and Librarian	1,163	1,680	1,172
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist	298		326
Servants	1,414	1,656	1,525
Female attendants (and carriage hire)	84		84
Total, Establishment ...	6,559	6,936	6,707
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	261	550	55
Compensation allowance for dearness of provisions...	...	...	94
Total, Allowances ...	261	550	149
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	1,249	1,340	893
Preservation of specimens	300	300	280
Library	998	1,000	585
New cases and furniture	499	500	498
Warm clothing for servants ... ..	...	90	90
Hot weather charges	96	96	94
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	899	1,100	1,077
Total, Contingencies ...	4,041	4,426 —12	3,517
TOTAL CHARGES ...	10,861	10,900	10,373

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 5.)

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1908.*

Section of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	83 insects contained in five boxes.
	Samiullah Beg, Esq., Vakil, Golaganj, Lucknow.	1 stick and 2 leaf insects.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Luck- now.	1 bird and 1 mammal.
	J. W. N. Cumming, Esq., Honorary Secre- tary, Quetta Museum, Quetta.	1 bird.
<i>Archæology.</i>	Municipal Board, Lucknow ...	2 old cannon.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæ- ological Survey, Northern Circle, and Honorary Curator, Archæological Section, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	1 inscribed stone, 6 terra cotta figures and six cases containing ancient pottery.
	E. F. Jacob, Esq., C.I.E., Lucknow ...	2 fragments of Græco-Bactrian sculpture.
<i>Numismatic</i>	C. A. Streatfeild, Esq., I.C.S., Magistrate, Jaunpur.	1 copper-plate inscription.
	Government, United Provinces ...	7 gold, 41 silver and 12 copper coins.
	Administration of the Central Provinces ...	3 silver and 55 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	33 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Government of Bengal ...	2 gold and 24 silver coins.
	Government of the Punjab ...	19 silver and 5 copper coins.
	Rajputana Agency ...	6 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	5 silver coins.
	Government, North-West Frontier Province	2 gold coins.
	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle.	4 silver and 22 copper coins.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	4 gold and 2 copper coins.
	Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow ...	1 silver coin.
	G. W. P. Tailor, Esq., Mission House, Ahmedabad.	2 copper coins (exchanged).
<i>Library.</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	8 books, 2 memoirs and 7 numbers of journal and proceedings.
	Trustees, British Museum, Natural History, London.	4 books, 2 serial publications and 7 catalogues and lists.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 5.)

*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending
31st March 1908—(concluded).*

Section of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles contributed.
1	2	3
<i>Library— (concluded).</i>	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports and one pamphlet.
	United States National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.	3 books, 6 reports, bulletins, etc.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, U. S. A.	1 report.
	Director Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 report.
	Instituto Geologico de Mexico ...	2 bulletins.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa...	12 numbers of journal and memoir.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 report and 1 journal.
	Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Chapra, district Saran, Bihar.	5 pamphlets.
	Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay ...	1 journal.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

Lucknow Provincial Museum

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1909.



ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1909.

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No. 310.

FROM—MR. G. D. GANGULI,

Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum Committee,

Lucknow,

TO—THE COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION,

President, Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow.

Dated Lucknow, the 30th Ju'y 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1909.

2. *Committee of management.*—No change took place in the constitution of the managing committee. Mr. A. L. Saunders, I. C. S., Commissioner, Lucknow division, held the office of President throughout the year except for an interval of six weeks when he was on leave, Mr. A. W. Trethewy, I. C. S., succeeding him in that office.

The number of meetings held during the year was three, which took place in the months of April and September 1908 and January 1909. Business of an important nature requiring the independent opinion of members who could not attend the meetings was transacted by circulating the papers.

3. *Ordinary members.*—On the recommendation of the Managing Committee the following gentlemen were appointed ordinary members of the Museum Committee :—

(1) Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduk Rasul Khan, K. C. S. I., of Jahangirabad, District Bara Banki.

(2) Raja Shaban Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Salempur, District Lucknow.

(3) Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava, Rai Bahadur, Lucknow.

(4) Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Lucknow.

4. *Establishment.*—The office establishment was increased by the appointment, with effect from 1st October 1908, of a photographer-draftsman on a salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem.

5. *Reorganization.*—Since the submission of the last annual report the question of reorganizing the Museum on some definite lines has been before the Managing Committee till the close of the year. In May 1908, a memorandum was drawn up and submitted to Government setting forth the committee's views as regards the subjects which the institution should deal with in future. Besides the collection of artware the formation of which had hitherto been one of the chief objects of the Provincial Museum, the collection of antiquities, by additions made within recent years, had not only reached enormous proportions but seemed to require greater attention than any other section of the Museum. It was therefore decided to place the Archaeological Section on a satisfactory footing by securing suitable accommodation for the valuable series of sculpture and epigraphical records which it embraced. This decision was arrived at after due consideration of the suggestions made by the authorities of the Indian Museum (Dr. Annandale and Sir Thomas Holland) and those contained in the preliminary report of the conference held in Calcutta in December 1907. A full report of the proceedings of the conference was received in December last, but a definite course of action could not be determined upon until the close of the official year, when exact information as to the amount of space available for the Museum was supplied by the report of a committee appointed by the Government to consider the allocation of buildings in the vicinity of the Chutter Munzil. The original scheme as sketched in the memorandum referred to above necessarily underwent some modification on the strength of the recommendations made by the housing committee. It has now been decided that the Museum will be located in the present Canning College building when that should be vacated on the transfer of the college to the new buildings across the river. Detailed proposals as to the future scope of the Museum have now been submitted to Government and its orders are awaited.

6. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of accessions to the Museum and Library registered during the year was 1,003.

They are distributed under the following classes or sections—

	Number.
Natural History (zoology)	23
Artware	54
Archaeology, including epigraphy	41
Numismatics (coins and medals)	449
Ethnology	1
Library (books, maps, periodicals, drawings, &c.)	435
Total	1,003

With the exception of 219 items which were acquired by purchase, the additions classified above represent donations to the Museum and Library from various sources as detailed in Appendices B and C.

7. *Natural History*.—The accessions to the zoological section include 1 mammal, 11 reptiles and 11 fishes. Noticeable among these are a head with abnormal markings of a Black Buck (*antelope cervicapra*) from Unao in Oudh, and a large head of a Crocodile (*gavialis gangeticus*) shot on the Ganges below Dhaundhua-khera also in the Unao district of Oudh. Eleven specimens of fish comprising 10 species, 5 lizards and 1 snake were collected by Mr. R. A. Hodgart of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and presented to the Provincial Museum on behalf of that institution.

8. *Artware*.—An opportunity for collecting specimens for the artware section was afforded by the late Industrial Exhibition held at Nagpur, which the Curator was invited to attend as a member of the judging committee in November last. By purchases made at Nagpur and at different centres of the United Provinces, a fine collection of artware was made during the year, comprising ornamental brass and copperware from Benares, Jaipur, Nepal, Kashmir, and the Bombay School of Art; enamelled silver jewellery from Multan; chased silverware from Burma, and Amraoti in the Central Provinces; inlaid marble and carved alabaster from Agra; durries and woollen carpets from Agra, Mirzapur, and the Bikanir State. An interesting exhibit added to the collection of porcelain and pottery is a wine jar of white celadon bearing the inscription in Persian characters "Alangir Shahi, 1070." It was acquired by the Local Government from a resident of Fatehpur at a cost of Rs. 300. The jar is said to have been presented by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alangir to the ancestor of its late owner as a reward for his building a mosque at Khajulha, the place where Aurangzeb had won a victory (1668 A. H.) over his brother Shah Shuja, whose defeat and subsequent flight from Hindustan placed his rival in undisputed possession of the Peacock Throne of Delhi. By an expert the origin of the jar is traced to the period of the Ming dynasty of China or between the 15th and 16th century A. D.

9. *Artware dépot*.—The proceeds derived by the sale of specimens of artware from the dépot attached to the Museum amounted to Rs. 392. Compared with the sums realised in former years, the above figure shows a marked decline in the sales effected during the year under report. This result is chiefly due to the fact that no attempt was made to replenish the stock of the dépot after the committee had decided to abolish it, leaving the sale of art-manufactures entirely to private enterprise.

10. *Archaeology*.—Thirty-one boxes containing antiquities, mostly from Sahet-Mahet, the site of ancient Śāvasti, and from Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore district, were received during the year but for want of room in the archaeological section they have had to be stored away unpacked in the godowns. The contents of these boxes include fragments of stone sculpture, carved bricks and terra cotta objects from sites excavated or surveyed by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, during the cold season of 1908-9. In addition to the above, 41 exhibits were received and deposited in the Museum, the most noteworthy among them being an inscribed *linga* in sandstone found in a mound near the village Karamdande in Tahsil Bikapur of the Fyzabad district of Oudh. The inscription is dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era or 436 A. D. and purports to be a record by Prithvī Sena who was a minister and councillor, and subsequently a general, of the Gupta Emperor Kumara-Gupta II. Other acquisitions deserving

of notice are three copper-plate inscriptions which from their find spots are known respectively as the Chandravati, the Sahet and the Pachar plates. The first records a grant by Chandra-deva the founder of the Gaharwar or Rathor dynasty of Kanauj, dated *Samvat* 1148 or 1090 A. D. The second or the Sahet plate records the grant by king Govinda-chandra-deva (grandson of Chandra-deva) of six villages to the community of Buddhist friars residing at Jetavana and is dated *Samvat* 1186 or 1128 A. D. The discovery of this plate among the ruins of Sahet affords corroborative evidence of the identity of the place with Srāvasti of Gautama Buddha's time, which had hitherto been disputed by some scholars. The Pachar plate is one of the Chandella king Paramārdi-deva who ruled in Jejāka-bhukti or Jejāhuti (Bundelkhand) in mediaeval times and was a contemporary of the last Rathor king Jaya-chandra-deva of Kanauj. A detailed list of the year's acquisitions is appended to this report. Mr. R. D. Banerji of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, has compiled a catalogue of the archaeological section. This work will be published after it has been revised by Dr. Vogel when that officer returns from furlough in January next.

Appendix C.

11. *Numismatics*—The coin cabinet was enriched by the addition of 23 gold, 373 silver and 53 copper coins acquired during the year. Of these, 5 gold, 240 silver and 18 copper coins were presented to the Museum by the Government of the United Provinces, while the remainder came as contributions from other local governments and administrations named in Appendix B, with the exception of three coins which were purchased from Museum funds. The accessions to the collection of gold coins comprise: 1 of Chandra Gupta II, 'archer type,' found during excavations at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district; 1 Indo-Sassanian coin, 5th century A. D.; 3 of mediaeval India, viz., 1 of the Chandella king Kirtti-varma-deva and 2 of the Tomara king Kumārapāla-deva, both of the 11th century A. D.; 4 *fanams* of the Gāngeya dynasty of Chera or Kongu, Southern India; 4 *fanams* of the ancient kingdom of Travancore; 1 of the Pathan king Muhammad bin Tughlak, dated 727 H.; and 9 of the Mughal emperors Alamgir II, Muhammad Shah and Shah Alam II. Of the 373 silver coins acquired during the year, 8 are ascribed to the Indo-Greek king Apollodotus II, *Philopatoros*, 100 B. C.; 14 are coins of the Pathan kings Shams-ud-din Altamsh, Ala-ud-din Ma'sud Shah, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, Ghias-ud-din Balban, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah and Kutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah I; 308 of different Mughal emperors from Babar to Akbar Shah II; 34 are rupees and smaller coins of the kings of Assam, running in unbroken succession from Rudra Siuha to Baij Nath Siuha, embracing a period of 122 years from 1696 A. D. to 1818 A. D.; 2 coins of Kashmir, 1 of Oudh, a *chakram* (small silver coin) of Southern India, a coin of one of the Peshwas and a Sikh coin making up the rest. The copper coins include among others 13 of Malaya-varma-deva of Narwar 'bull and horseman' type and 27 of the Pathan kings Bahlol and Sikandar Lodi. Rare specimens and those otherwise deserving of notice among the year's acquisitions find mention in Lt.-Col. W. Vost's report of the proceedings of the Coin Committee embodied in the following paragraph. Seven silver, two copper and one lead coins were sold to the public as duplicate or spare specimens.

12. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee*.—(I) There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Coin Committee. Mr. G. B. Bleazby went on furlough on 4th May.

(II.) The number of cases of Treasure Trove reported was 23 relating to 5,087 coins, of which number 4,403 were examined by the Secretary and classified as follows:—

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediaeval.	Pathan.	Mughal.	Oudh.	East India company.	Bengal.	Total.
Gold ...	...	22	1	1	...	1	...	25
Silver ...	127	13	94	2,920	20	46	1	3,221
Copper ...	...	110	1,046	...	...	1	...	1,157
Total ...	127	145	1,141	2,921	20	48	1	4,403

On the recommendation of the Coin Committee coins were acquired and distributed as shown below :—

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Lucknow Museum	...	...	5	240	18	263
Indian	"	...	...	195	9	204
Madras	"	...	2	147	17	166
Lahore	"	...	1	52	5	58
Nagpur	"	...	1	75	8	84
Shillong	"	...	1	56	8	65
Poona	"	...	1	45	7	53
Peshawar	"	...	1	37	6	44
Quetta	"	...	1	31	4	36
Ajmer	"	...	1	21	4	26
Rangoon	"	...	1	13	3	17
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	...	1	8	3	12
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch	...	...	1	5	3	9
British Museum	...	...	...	3	1	4
Aligarh College	...	...	1	4	3	8
Muir College	...	...	1	3	3	7
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	5	86	37	128
Total	...	...	24	1,021	139	1,184

(III) A hoard of 1,388 rupees from the Jhansi district furnished the names of two new mints of Akbar—Nahrwāla Pattan and Gadrāula, and some very rare rupees of the Ujjain, Elichpur, Akbarpur-Tanda, Bālāpur, Bangāla, and Hisār-i-Firūza mints of Akbar, and of the Bairāta and Jālnapūr mints of Jahangir.

Other rare coins acquired from finds in these Provinces were gold pieces of Kumāra-pāla-deva (one weighs 31 grains), of Kīrtti-varma-deva, of Shāh Alam II, Muhammadābād-Banaras mint (1230H—26) and of Alamgīr II with these legends :—

خدا لله ملکہ و سلطانہ	جهان آباد
محمد	شہ
عالم گیر بادشاہ غازی	دار الخلافہ سنہ ۲
ابوالعدل عزیز الدین	جلوس ضرب

Some well preserved copper pieces of Malaya-varma-deva were obtained from a find in the Jhansi district with dates in every year from 1280 to 1289 Samvat.

13. *Economic products.*—There is nothing of interest to note under this head as pending a decision on Mr. Burkill's proposals things have been maintained as they were.

14. *Library.*—The additions to the Reference Library include 100 books in 138, volumes 9 catalogues and lists, 1 map, 77 reports and 248 numbers of journals and periodical publications. Of these, 49 books, 2 catalogues and 110 numbers of periodicals were purchased from the Museum funds, while the rest were received as contributions to the library from institutions and individuals named in Appendix B. The library contains a large number of volumes which have no direct reference to the subjects dealt with by the museum but which would make valuable additions to a public library. These are books on travel, historical works and publications on a variety of subjects such as medicine, law, engineering, &c. With these it is proposed to form the nucleus of a public library to be opened in the present museum building when the museum is moved to its new quarters. No real public library exists in Lucknow and one is much needed.

15. *Co-operation with other museums.*—With a view to finding room for newly acquired sculptures in the archaeological section, the Museum Committee had decided to remove from it certain exhibits which either seemed to be out of place in a provincial museum or which could be better exhibited elsewhere. The clay model of the Lucknow Residency occupying an area measuring 16' 3" × 16' 2" was one of the exhibits which the committee proposed to transfer to some public institution which would require it, since there was a full-size copy of the model already on view at the Residency itself. Its heavy weight coupled with the difficulty of packing it, for a time stood in the way of its disposal as proposed by the committee. Eventually an order for a copy of this historical exhibit was received by the Curator from the Bristol Art Gallery through Mr. E. J. Mardon, I. C. S., Allahabad. In reply, the original model in the Museum was offered for sale, and as the exhibit was required for a public institution in England, the committee agreed to part with it for a sum of Rs. 300 including cost of packing and delivery at the Railway at Lucknow. The model was cut in four sections and packed in as

many boxes for shipment to Europe. It reached its destination safely without undergoing any serious damage on the way, as would appear from published accounts of the unveiling ceremony performed at Bristol by Lord Roberts amidst a number of mutiny veterans some of whom had taken an active part in the defence of the Residency in 1857.

In February last the Museum was invited to contribute a small collection of artware to a district agricultural show held at Hardoi. A loan collection comprising carved articles in wood and ivory, metalware, and textile fabrics was sent to this exhibition. The exhibits were duly returned to the Museum by the district authorities at the close of the show.

16. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors who passed through the turnstile was 136,253, including 701 *pardanashin* women who were admitted on the 15th day of every month. The above figure closely reaches the number registered during the preceding year and may be taken as the yearly average. Towards the close of the year the Museum was twice visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. On the second occasion, His Honour went over the whole Museum to judge of its needs as regards building accommodation. The question was discussed on the spot by the President of the Museum Committee and the Chief and Financial Secretaries to Government who accompanied His Honour during his visit. The arrangement that has since been made for the housing of the Museum in future has been noticed in an earlier paragraph of this report.

17. *New cases and furniture.*—A glass almirah and 12 wall-brackets were provided for the Museum and a revolving book-case for the office. In addition to these, 4 large seats with backs were procured and distributed in the Museum for the convenience of visitors to the two buildings.

18. *Finances.*—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 294 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,872. Deducting the amount of receipts from the total expenditure the net cost to Government for maintaining the Museum during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,578.

19. *General.*—I was on tour collecting specimens for the Museum for 19 days during the year, visiting Benares, Mirzapur, Agra and Farrukhabad. The specimens collected during such visits are usually products of industries which are not sufficiently represented in the Museum or those of decadent arts where such come to view, as old metalware, enamels, embroidery, &c. A fine specimen of decorative carving in Shisham wood (*Dalbergia sissoo*) was met with at Farrukhabad and secured for the Museum at a cost of Rs. 900. It is a folding screen 7' 8" × 6' 6", exquisitely carved in pure Indian style and is the work of a local artisan who made it some years ago for a resident of the place. Part of the screen is already delivered and the owner has engaged to supply the missing portion in the course of a few months. Reference has been made in paragraph 8 to my visit to Nagpur in connection with the exhibition held in that city. Having been appointed to serve on the committee of jurors, I had to attend the exhibition from the 21st November to the 5th December 1908, judging exhibits under different classes of industrial art conjointly with other members of the jury. Subsequently, I was required by the Exhibition Committee to prepare memoranda of suggestions for the improvement of such manufactures of the Central Provinces as I had an opportunity of examining at the Exhibition. This requisition was supplied in the form of a report which was submitted to the Exhibition Committee towards the end of January last. The subordinate staff of the Museum had to cope with heavy work during the latter part of the year when Mr. R. D. Bauerji was employed in compiling a catalogue for the archaeological section. A large number of sculptures had to be dismantled and brought out of the Museum to be photographed for the Archaeological Department and then rearranged in the section when the work was over. A portion of the expenditure incurred by the Museum in carrying through this work has been reimbursed to it by the office of the Director-General of Archaeology at Simla.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. D. GANGULI,

*Curator and Secretary,
Provincial Museum Committee.*

E. H. RADICÈ, I. C. S.
President.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 1E.)

*Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, for the year ending
31st March 1909.*

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year, 1907-8.	Budget estimates of the year under report, 1908-9.	Actuals of the year under report 1908-9.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions by municipal and district boards ...	146	} 400 {	135
Miscellaneous	146		159
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	292	400	294
CHARGES.			
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Curator	3,600	3,600	3,600
Clerks, Librarian, and Photographer-Draftsman...	1,172	} 1,680 {	1,233
Botanical Collector and Taxidermist ...	326		332
Servants	1,525	} 1,656 {	1,527
Female attendants (and carriage hire) ...	84		82
Total, Establishment ..	6,707	6,936	6,774
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	55	550	545
Compensation allowance for dearness of provisions	94	96	130
One week's bonus, sanctioned by G. O. No. 27—X—1 (Financial Department), dated the 6th January 1909 ... ..	...	...	46
Total, Allowances ...	149	646	721
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acquisition of specimens	893	} 1,614 {	1,313
Preservation of specimens	280		299
Library	585	1,000 (a)	825
New cases and furniture	498	700 (b)	450
Compilation of catalogue for the Archaeological Section (part payment) ... ..	...	...	250
Warm clothing for servants	90	90	...
Hot weather charges	94	150	146
Miscellaneous (water rate for the buildings, service labels, &c.)	1,077	1,100	1,094
Total, Contingencies ...	3,517	4,654	4,377
Total, CHARGES ...	10,373	12,236	11,872

(a) Rupees 175 transferred to 'Establishment' to pay salary of photographer-draftsman from 1st October to 28th February 1909.

(b) Rupees 250 transferred to 'Compilation of Catalogue.'

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1909.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Natural History.</i>	Superintendent, Indian Museum, Natural History Section, Calcutta.	11 specimens of fish, 5 reptiles and 1 snake.
	Captain H. Warwick Illius, I. M. S., The Parsonage, Clyde Road, Lucknow.	2 snakes and 1 skin of a snake.
	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 head of a crocodile.
	Munshi Muhammad Usuf, Mukhtar, Unao	1 head of a black buck.
<i>Ethnology.</i>	Nawab Ghani Bahadur, Aminabad, Lucknow	1 Chinese sword made of brass coins.
<i>Numismatic.</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	5 gold, 240 silver and 18 copper coins.
	Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	34 silver coins.
	Government of the Punjab ...	11 silver and 23 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	4 gold and 11 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	2 gold and 25 silver coins.
	Government of Burma ...	1 silver coin.
	Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	2 gold, 22 silver and 3 copper coins.
	Curator, Central Museum, Lahore ...	27 silver and 2 copper coins.
	Director-General of Archaeology in India, Simla.	4 gold, 1 silver and 1 copper coin.
	Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	2 gold and 5 copper coins.
	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1 gold coin found during excavations at Kasia, Gorakhpur district.
	Curator Coin Cabinet, Shillong ...	1 silver coin.
	Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore.	1 copper coin.
<i>Library ...</i>	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ...	22 parts of the Bibliotheca Indica series, 7 numbers of journal and proceedings, 4 memoirs, 1 book and 1 list.
	Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	2 reports, 2 memoirs and 3 serial publications.
	Trustees, British Museum, Natural History, London.	5 books.
	Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, U. S. A.	1 report and 4 periodical publications.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6).—(*concluded.*)*List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1909.*

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Library— (concluded.)</i>	Institute Geologico de mexico... ..	3 bulletins and 2 pamphlets.
	The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, United States, National Museum, Washing- ton, U. S. A.	3 numbers of journals and 2 memoirs.
	Director, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.	1 book.
	The Managing Director, Adyar Oriental Library, Madras.	1 report.
	The Secretary Industrial Conference, Surat...	1 catalogue.
		1 report.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 10).

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1 Inscribed pedestal of a broken sculpture in red sandstone 1' 0" × 0' 9".	Deoriya (Bitha) near Allahabad.	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.	Described at page 49 of Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Report, Volume III, pl. XVIII.
1 Inscribed stone linga 2' 9" × 0' 11".	Bharadi Dih near village Karamdande, Tahsil Bikapur in the Fyzabad district, Oudh.	The Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad.	The inscription is a record by Prithvi Sena, a minister of the Gupta Emperor Kumara Gupta II, dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era or A. D. 436.
1 Toy cart-wheel of clay, diameter 2½ inches.	Bhuila, Basti district.	Exchanged with the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for an inscribed umbrella staff from Srāvasti.	
1 Miniature terra cotta human figure 4" × 2".	Kosam, Allahabad district.		
1 Rude terra cotta figure, probably of Siva and Pārvatī, 4" × 2½".	Ditto ...		
4 Bowls of <i>phul</i> or mixed metal, diameters 5, 5½, 5¾, and 6 inches, respectively.	Village Kukur Bhokwa, Pargana Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	The District Officer, Gonda.	
1 Spouted copper vessel with lid, found containing coins of Sikandar Lodi [A. D. 1488-1517].	Ditto ...		
1 Fragment of a sculpture in sandstone, 8" × 6".	Mahoba, Hamirpur district.	The District Officer, Hamirpur.	
1 Copper-plate inscription of Chandra Deva, founder of the Rathor dynasty of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1148 (A. D. 1090) 1' 3½" × 1' 0".	Chandravati, Benares.	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.	Published in the <i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Volume IX, Pt. VII, pp. 302-305.
1 Copper-plate inscription of Govinda Chandra Deva of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1186 (1128 A. D.), 1' 6" × 1' 2½".	Sabet-Mahet, Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	Ditto ...	Recording grant of 6 villages to the community of Buddhist friars at Jetavana.
1 Copper-plate inscription of the Chandella King Paramārdideva of Jejākabhukti, modern Bundelkhand, 1' 4½" × 11½".	Pachar, Chirgaon, Jhansi district.	Bindrahan, son of Khalli Brahman, Pachar, Chirgaon, Jhansi district.	

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 10)—(*concluded*).

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
A collection of cowries (shells) about 3,000 in number.	Sahet-Mahet Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	Forwarded by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, Excavation Assistant to the Director General of Archaeology in India.	
27 small fragments of stone sculpture and terra cotta figures, &c., excavated at Sahet-Mahet in 1908-9.	Sahet-Mahet Balrampur, Gonda district, Oudh.	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 16.)

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum, as registered by the turnstile, during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Month.						Number of visitors.	Pardanashin women.
1						2	3
April	1908	...	...	...	...	10,361	57
May	"	...	...	...	...	12,598	33
June	"	...	...	...	...	11,726	46
July	"	...	...	...	...	11,528	23
August	"	...	...	...	...	12,633	80
September	"	...	...	...	...	9,572	78
October	"	...	...	...	...	6,099	54
November	"	...	...	...	...	16,090	29
December	"	...	...	...	...	6,519	35
January	1909	...	...	...	...	13,509	61
February	"	...	...	...	...	10,860	68
March	"	...	...	...	...	14,758	137
Total					...	136,253	701

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 1607—XVIII—346.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. W. HOSE,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

To

THE COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 28TH OCTOBER 1909.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 12307—XXIX—3, dated the 20th September 1909, forwarding the annual report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending the 31st March 1909, and to convey the thanks of the Government to the members of the Coin Committee for the assistance given to the museum.

2. Orders regarding the future management of the museum will shortly issue.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. HOSE,

Secretary.

INDUSTRIES DEPT.

10/12/76
C. C.
10/12/76

Central Archaeological Library,
NEW DELHI.

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Author Annual Report
on the working of the

Title Lucknow Provincial
Museum. 1905 to 1908.

